

Touchtone:

New campus telephone system due for installation in spring

Missouri Southern will have a new telephone system, probably by May, according to Dr. Paul Shipman, vice-president for business affairs.

"The old system," Shipman stated, "is a mechanical system and subject to failures of moving parts."

The new system, he explained, will use printed circuits, as opposed to moveable parts, and the phones will be touch tone instead of dial.

ONE BIG ADVANTAGE of the new system is that new "trunk" lines will be added, "so we will be sure to have less blockages," Shipman noted. This will solve one major problem, as there will be greater access to outside lines.

The present phone system was installed in June of 1967 when the campus opened and, according to Shipman, "we've had trouble with it

constantly. I doubt that a week goes by without having to call a repairman."

But for now the college is in "a holding pattern," and will continue on the present system, with all its problems, until next spring.

"We have made some revisions," Shipman emphasized, "because of the department moves... We had to add a batch of phones, about eight to 10, in the education-psychology building."

TRUNK LINES could have been added before, he noted, but the administration decided to "ride it out" until the new system could be installed.

The new telephone equipment will be installed at a cost of \$45,000, which comes from general operating funds. "Of course, this is a one time thing," Shipman em-

phasized, "and they have told us that our monthly charges should remain about the same."

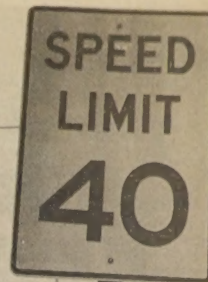
The equipment will take up less space, he stated. "Instead of taking up an entire office, we plan to put it in the original telephone equipment room... a closet-size place in the registrar's office."

THERE ARE several advantages to the new phone system. "As I understand," Shipman said, "they can set up various kinds of facilities to group telephones—like in a group of offices. You can fix it so that you can control long distance calls... You can even fix it so that at night the controls could be varied from those in the daytime."

"It may be," he continued, "that some other improvements can be made when we take a look at faculty and office needs." One goal is to make phones accessible to all faculty members and especially to those offices where college business is conducted over the telephone.

"Part of our trouble has been the Missouri state telephone network," Shipman said. "I took up part of our trunk lines, but they say that has been corrected."

"It seems like it's always been hectic," he concluded, "but it's a combination of not enough trunk lines and mechanical failures."



IT'S OFFICIAL NOW! The speed limit on Newman Road is officially 40 miles per hour. And attempts by the college to have the speed limit lowered have so far failed. The Joplin city council says it does not have jurisdiction, and so college officials are petitioning the state highway department. Meanwhile, problems with the pedestrian crossings continue. In Joplin last month Gov. Joseph Teasdale said, "It usually takes three fatalities before the highway department will do anything."



UNTIL NEXT SPRING, when a new telephone system will be installed, students and staff members will have to cope with the present mechanical system, which is prone to failure, and limited access to outside lines. According to Dr. Paul Shipman, hardly a week goes by without something going wrong with the present system.

Nursing homes yes, but...

By KENT MALINOWSKI
Chart Staff Reporter

When Missouri Governor Joseph Teasdale spoke last month he told of his intention to appoint "a task force to investigate the state's nursing homes."

"During the balance of my term," he said, "I plan to concentrate on nursing homes, medical care, and the elderly."

Yet nothing was said about boarding homes for the aged.

And relatively few persons appear to realize that there is a significant

difference in Missouri between nursing homes and boarding homes. The former are strictly regulated by the State Department of Health. In contrast, living conditions in boarding homes are not regulated at all.

GOV. TEASDALE'S office was unaware of a difference in fact, until contacted by The Chart last week. At that time, when the difference was explained and conditions in some area boarding homes described, the governor's office promised to put the subject of boarding homes on the agenda for a

discussion of problems of the aged that very afternoon.

What are the differences?

Essentially, by Missouri law, a nursing home provides maintenance, personal care or nursing

for three or more individuals...who by reason of illness, physical infirmities or advanced age are unable to care for themselves; or provides sheltered care...which includes treatment or services which meet some need of the individual

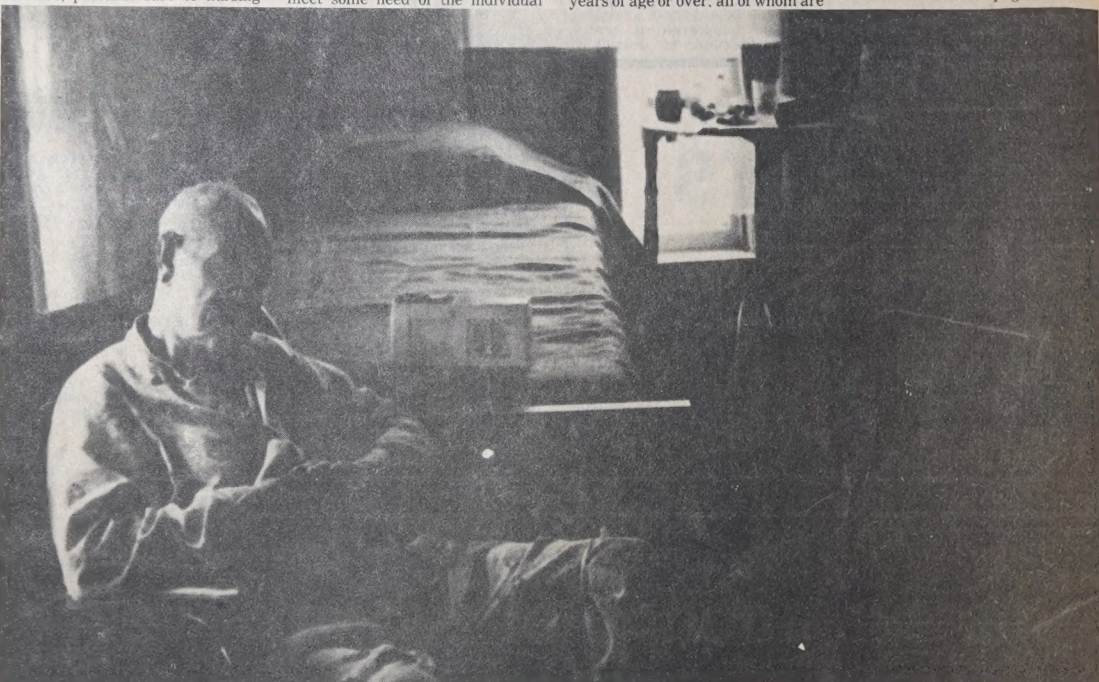
beyond the basic requirements for food, shelter or laundry."

A boarding home, on the other hand, is "a place catering to and providing care incidental to old age to three or more persons who are 60 years of age or over, all of whom are

able to care for themselves...and are provided with shelter, or board, or laundry..."

Laws governing nursing homes are strict. The licensure law manual (continued on page 2)

Boarding homes for aged forgotten in clamor



"WE JUST SIT AROUND ALL DAY and listen to the radio or watch television." Many elderly tenants of area boarding homes have nothing to do with themselves. This man was sleeping next to a radio which was

playing full blast and was never aware that a tour of the home was being conducted. The State Health Department is concerned with fire and fire escapes in these homes. (Chart Photo by Kent Malinowski.)

Briefly Charted

Women...

Women students interested in playing intramural basketball may pick up their registration forms in the physical education department, according to Geraldine Albino, women's intramural director.

Entries will be accepted until 5 p.m. next Friday.

Games will be played half court, three on three. Each team roster may include no more than eight players. All fouls will be too-shot fouls. All other basic basketball rules apply.

Play will begin second semester.

Provenzano...

Patricia Provenzano, a junior art major, recently had 25 of her art works on display at Sambo's Restaurant in Joplin.

Originally a native of Wisconsin, Provenzano attended Wisconsin State University and then moved to Detroit to study art at the Center for Creative

Studies there. She has worked in a variety of media, including ink and pastels.

Provenzano is currently completing her BS degree in education. She resides in Joplin with her husband, Joseph, and son, Paolo.

Rhodes...

Dr. Dennis H. Rhodes, professor of speech, has been notified that his biography will appear in the 1978-79 edition of the "International Register of Profiles."

This listing will be Rhodes'

ninth acknowledgement of national and international biography listings. He has been included in "Who's Who in American Education," among others.

'Finalfest'...

A "Finalfest" will be held from noon to 2 p.m. next Friday in the College Union (Dining Room C) for all English majors, minors and faculty members.

The event is sponsored by the English Club and newcomers to the

group are urged to attend.

At their November meeting, the club sold 175 books at 25 cents each. The books were donated by English faculty members.

Intramurals...

Entries are now being accepted for men's intramural basketball teams, according to Max Oldham.

Entry forms may be obtained in room 117 in the gymnasium. The "A" league will consist of 12 teams and the

"B" league will be made up of eight teams. Only the first 20 entries will be acknowledged, Oldham emphasized.

Deadline for entries is next Thursday. Play will start second semester.

Class suggests change in enrollment process

BY SUSAN CAMPBELL

and
CLARK SWANSON

In an effort to improve the enrollment process at Missouri Southern, 18 managerial date processing students conducted a review of the process. The study was made at the request of James Gray, of the computer science department.

Following 10 weeks of investigation, Robert Miller's class reported their findings. The report discusses pre-registration of current students, verification of classes, prepayment of fees, registration, class changes and admission into the college.

Says George Volmert, registrar, "It was a good idea; they could see a lot of things that we cannot. Since

we started back in 1966, we've changed the procedure every semester trying to find a better way. This study gives us a better insight of what we can do to make our system work better."

EACH OF THE areas were outlined and analyzed, by the six groups of three, under the guidance of Miller, and suggestions for improvement were made.

One suggestion for Southern's pre-registration process, according to the report, was that more information about the process be made available to the students. Members of the groups also recommended that advisors take more time to schedule a student's classes.

More advertisement of the day students have their classes verified and possible immediate verification

at the time of enrollment were two solutions presented by the class to ease the headaches of making sure classes chosen are the classes received by a student.

"That is a very good idea," says Volmert. "But we do put up posters in all the buildings on campus, but I just don't have enough people to put posters up everywhere. As for more information for the students when enrolling, I did that a few years ago and nobody used them. So starting next semester we will start printing them again," says Volmert.

Missouri Southern has in the past, offered prospective students an "early registration," in the form of pre-payment of fees. The number of students taking advantage of this has decreased, however.

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Smith article published

A new book published by the Oklahoma Historical Society, "Railroads in Oklahoma," contains a chapter written by Dr. Robert E. Smith, associate professor and head of the social science department.

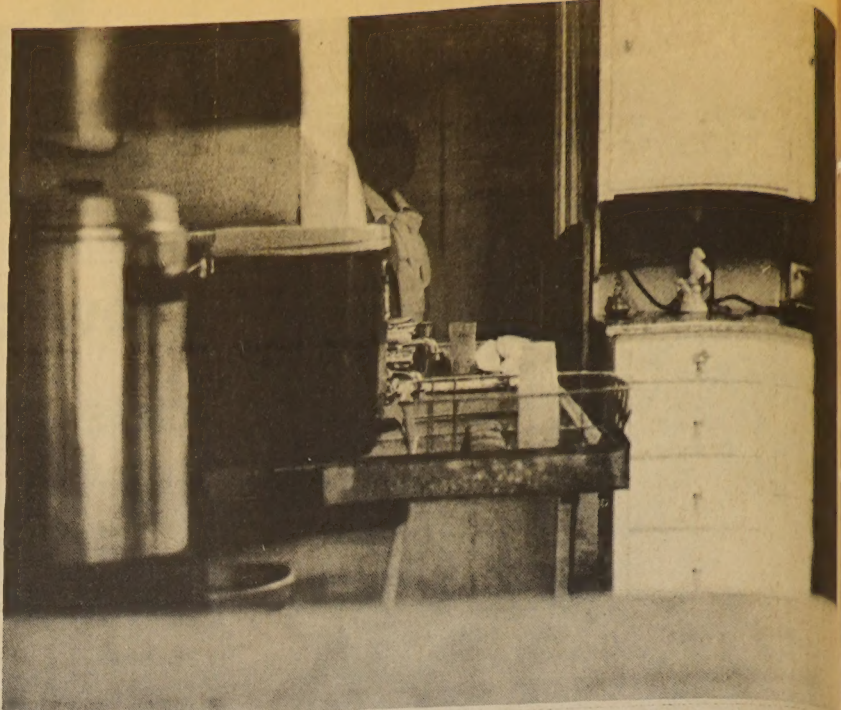
The chapter, "Dark Morning Near Dover," is about the Rock Island Railroad disaster on the Cimarron River in September of 1906. The wreck was one of the most gruesome episodes in the early history of Oklahoma railroads, and investigations of the causes led to major improvements in railroad safety in the Midwest.

The book, published in paperback and hardback editions, is edited by Dr. Donovan L. Hofsmeyer and is Volume VII of the Oklahoma Series.



OVERCROWDEDNESS WAS APPARENT in this boarding home in Carthage as shown in this small bedroom-laundry room. With ten residents and only three bedrooms, one bed was located in the living

room, two in the family room, and two in the dining room. Some hallways were extremely narrow. The residents had no complaints, however. (Chart Photo by Kent Malinowski.)



THE KITCHEN in one area boarding home was inspected by Rep. Tom Carver, State Health Nursing Helen Landreville, and members of The Chart staff and revealed a "less than adequate" supply of food,

according to Ms. Landreville. She says the state is helpless in doing anything to correct these conditions because of a lack of regulations. (Chart Photo by Kent Malinowski.)

Boarding homes for aged due for attention

(continued from page 1)
which contains all state regulations is over 170 pages thick and deals with such specifics as construction standards, fire standards, plumbing, food handling, medicine storage and nursing requirements.

IN CONTRAST, the pamphlet for House Bill 1165, listing boarding home regulations is only five pages long. The law provides state health department jurisdiction for only three items: boarding home licensure, inspection of homes, and prohibition of nursing home-type patients in a boarding home.

Building, fire, and sanitation controls are left up to local ordinances.

Both nursing home and boarding home licenses must be renewed each year. The renewal process for nursing homes is complicated. A team of health department inspectors makes an unannounced inspection tour and they fill out over 125 detailed inspection reports on the home. The inspection sometimes

takes a week to complete.

Boarding homes are inspected more frequently, but the inspections are not nearly as encompassing. The boarding home inspector's only jurisdiction is over those residents who should be in nursing homes. The inspector may only make recommendations relating to fire and building safety, nutrition and patients' well-being.

The inspection sheet for a boarding home is only two pages, and the renewal fee is only \$10.

TO START A boarding home, in other words, one needs only to put three beds in a room and advertise.

State health officials have their hands tied when it comes to boarding homes because of a lack of legislation. Emery What, district five director of the department, said, "There could be a can of gasoline sitting in front of an open flame in a boarding home and the state couldn't do a thing about it. We can't touch them."

Helen Landreville is boarding home supervisor for district five.

She alone is responsible for all boarding homes in 35 counties, including Jasper. Her job is frustrating, she says, because she sees poor living conditions in boarding homes nearly every day and can only make recommendations to have those conditions corrected.

"Once," she said, "I made a recommendation for an operator to remove the cockroaches from her kitchen. There was nothing else I could do."

Understaffing is another problem. There are only five boarding home supervisors to police the entire state. There are four licensed homes in Joplin, three in Carthage, and they charge between \$250-\$300 per month for board.

LAST MONTH two Chart reporters, a staff photographer, State Representative Tom Carver, and Ms. Landreville toured some of the area boarding homes for the aged.

Carver himself had not been aware of the differences between the two types of homes. After the inspection tour, Carver said, "We have to conclude from what we have seen today that they (the boarding homes) need more supervision. I don't think it's outside the realm of possibility to develop standards for these homes. There ought to be some."

What led to these opinions from Carver were the observations of the investigative unit as they toured two such homes in Joplin and one in Carthage.

One home in Joplin which was visited formerly housed a hospital. It was a three story brick and wood building which was rather run down on the outside; paint was peeling and the wood was cracking. Lighting was poor inside; the rooms were dark and dreary. Residents in outer rooms all said they were content at the home, but residents secluded near the rear of the home had negative comments.

One female tenant said, "They don't feed you right; all we get is soup and a sandwich all the time. For breakfast I only get one egg and toast except sometimes I get two eggs if I sneak into the kitchen and get them...I know what kind of food I want, but I don't get it. Soup and jello gets tiresome everyday...It's (the owner's) fault; she doesn't buy enough food."

Another said, "I sure do get tired of soup every day...seems it's all they feed you."

THE NUTRITION complaints at this particular boarding home are not new to the State Health Department. On one survey Ms. Landreville said she found the food supply on hand for the 30 residents far from adequate: only one egg, a can of hominy, a sweet potato, two cans of mackerel, seven carrots, four

pounds of beans, six pounds of beef ribs and back ribs, 40 fish sticks, three chicken legs, four cans of tuna, three loaves of bread, three hamburger buns, a box of instant mashed potatoes, a box of instant rice, a box of oats, 10 pounds of pancake batter and a pitcher of thin reconstituted milk.

Complaints are on file even from employees of the home. One anonymous complainant said that the house was dirty, the residents didn't get enough food, the milk was thinned, and the residents got coffee only once a day.

While the names of these particular boarding homes have been omitted, the decision to do so was based on the fact that the owners had not been available to respond to charges. An assistant attorney general for the state, however, said The Chart would be legally justified in using the names.

Another home which was visited was a much older building, dilapidated with worn-out furnishings. A large, barking dog greeted the tour group at the gate. A sign identifying the building as a "nursing home" was attached to the front of the house, although the operator's license to operate a nursing home had been suspended years ago.

The home listed 22 residents, and many rooms had three beds in them. Residents hesitated to complain about the home, but many agreed they had very little to do with their time.

A HOME IN Carthage was the most over-crowded home visited. There were two bedrooms to the home which housed 10 elderly people. A bed was in the laundry room, one in the living room, two were in the family room and dining room. The halls were narrow and dark, and there was no handrail on the stairs. The residents made no complaints; they said that they just lay around all day and watched television.

Carver noted that "nutrition is the area with probably the highest profit turnover...where they (the boarding homes) try to make their money is through their nutrition programs."

The state could try to prove cruelty and indifference to the welfare of the patients in some severe cases, but according to Ms. Landreville, it's tough to prove and the penalty would just be a minor fine.

She discovered what she thought was a cruelty case in one home near the Missouri Southern campus. But, she discovered, there was little any agency could do.

IN OCTOBER she visited a home she discovered advertising in the Joplin Globe as having room for the live-in elderly. The home housed two elderly women. It did not need to be licensed unless it had three tenants, but the operators indicated they were planning to call for a licensing inspection.

Ms. Landreville explained what

happened when she entered the home: "I physically assessed one lady as a nursing home-type patient. She was confused and did not know where she was, what she was doing or anything. On the next lady...I assessed her as a borderline. She was alert, but just a little slow in moving. Well, we're very concerned with fire; do they know enough to go out the door when somebody yells 'fire!'? I felt she did but she didn't know where the front door was. So I requested a physician's statement on the little lady...and I go by what the doctor says."

She continued: "Two days later, when I got back to the office, I found a memo from the fire chief and assistant fire chief in (the town) and they said they had received complaints that the operator in this home was beating up the old people. I then found out that the first lady had died, and that the police chief was quite upset about the circumstances in this home..."

According to Dr. Wendell Fuhr, Jasper County coroner, the woman had died of natural causes and an autopsy was not performed. He did say, however, that there was a yellowed bruise on her chin. Ms. Landreville said she picked up on this right away so she returned to the boarding home and found the operator wasn't there.

SHE SAID, "When I walked in the door, the lady had bruises on her face and on her hand. When she went to the bathroom, I stripped her and that's when I found the other bruises."

According to the report filed with the Health Department in Jefferson City, the bruises were quite

numerous. They included hand snapped bruises on each arm, a large bruise on her back, a bruise on the shoulder blade, softball sized bruises on her buttocks, and a large bruise on her right hip. The operator of the home said that the lady got the bruises because she fell a lot.

Ms. Landreville said that at that point she wanted the woman removed from the home. Upon advice from the state assistant attorney general, she contacted Family Services of Jasper County. It was also discovered that Family Services had had a complaint filed against this home by the police chief of the town. They did nothing to follow up the complaint.

Assistant County Director of the Department, Herman Wallace, said, "We did nothing because (the home) is not licensed, and the resident was not a welfare recipient. I have no interest in the case; we have no jurisdiction. We have jurisdiction for children, but certainly not adults."

MS. LANDREVILLE then went to Prosecuting Attorney Tom Elliston to get a warrant. He said he wouldn't touch the case because of lack of evidence, adding, "My office can't investigate everything that goes on in the county; we'd have to have a staff of umpteen people just to handle it. We are not an investigative agency."

The woman's daughter was convinced to move her mother, and she is currently residing in an area nursing home. The operator of the boarding home has applied for a license as a boarding home. She will soon find out that the application has been denied, but the reason hasn't been disclosed.

Class recommends enrollment changes

(continued from page 1)

ONE WAY TO combat apathy of students in pre-payment is, according to the report, a five percent decrease in fees for those going through registration.

"We offer this now, a means to where students can make an early payment of their fees. But if the school was to give an 10 percent discount, they would be losing money," says Vollmert.

Installing four year ID cards and optional year book pictures, along with a faster method of ordering books, were the other recommendations presented in the study as a way of getting more students involved in pre-payment.

IN RESPONSE to speedier service in the book store, Charles Moss, book store manager says, "The problem right now is space; we have such little room to work in now. However, after the union is expanded we should be able to move

taster. One good idea that has come up is having one student take care of the English books, another taking care of History and so on."

For students waiting until registration to enroll, the group suggested printed instructions to be included in the registration packet to explain the process.

Once a student has progressed through registration, there is still the option of changing or dropping a class, once the course has started. The committee suggested raising the fee for the "add and drop cards" from the present rate of \$2 to \$5, to discourage students from changing classes.

As an incentive to keep the class he or she signed for, the group recommended a 10 percent discount taken from the fees students pay, for not changing classes.

IN THE AREA OF admission, it was found that when a person graduates the student identification number is removed from the files. Should the student want to return to the college, he or she must repeat the entire enrollment process.

To save going through the process again, the surveyors suggested a box on the application for degree candidacy which a student could check if he or she intends to take post graduate hours at Southern.

COLLEGE REP WANTED to distribute "Student Rate" subscription cards at this campus. Good income, no selling involved. For information and application write to: Mr. D. DeMuth, 3223 Ernst St., Franklin Park, Illinois 60131

Rafters

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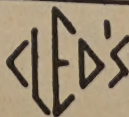
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532 MAIN JOPLIN

Response to graduate program termed 'positive' by Dr. Belk

BY CLARK SWANSON
Managing Editor

With some 10 percent of the graduate study questionnaires returned, the results have been termed "very positive" by Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs. Of some 3,000 questionnaires sent out to Missouri Southern graduates, 350 have been returned to Belk's office.

"Of those that were returned, 30 showed interest in guidance and counseling courses and the rest were split between the business and education courses. The return was rather good. You have to consider that when we sent these out, we did not know anything about these people. Some of them may already have their master's or even doctor's degrees. And all of those returned had a very favorable response," said Belk.

A WEEK AFTER the first surveys were returned, a meeting was held between Missouri Southern and Southwest Missouri State University officials.

"They were very pleased with the results. The SMSU officials showed great interest in continuing with the program," said Belk.

"He went on to say, 'Of course, you must understand that this is a cooperative program between both Missouri Southern and SMSU, and that we could not do this without them. We must remember that they're doing this as a service to the people of this area; they're not making any money off this.'

Now begins, thus, another phase in the quest for graduate studies at Missouri Southern. A second, more detailed questionnaire will be sent to those who replied to the first. This second survey will direct questions more towards the students' needs. Questions would specify what courses he or she would take, how many hours the graduate would attempt; however, the most important question would be whether the prospective student would attend graduate classes at Missouri Southern. Dr. Belk hopes to have this step completed by Christmas.

BEFORE ANY graduate program plans can be finalized, there remains a long road. The deans of both institutions must come to an

agreement on an academic program. After this, the deans must then submit the program to the presidents of both institutions. If the presidents approve the program it must then be presented to the Board of Regents for each college.

Then it must go to the State Coordinating Board for Higher Education. If that board approves, then enrollment can start. There is a time limit to all this, however; the whole process must be completed by August.

Number of rape cases higher than indicated by statistics

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Assistant Managing Editor

For the first 10 months of this year, six rape cases were reported to the Joplin police department, a number lower than the 11 per 1000 rape cases reported in the Uniform Crime Report for cities the approximate size of Joplin. According to Officer Don Gladfelter, the Joplin Police Department, actual forcible rape cases occurring in Joplin are higher than the reports show.

"In a smaller city," declared Gladfelter, "people look down on it so much that few ladies will report it, or else they refuse to prosecute. I'd estimate the number of actual rape occurrences in Joplin, particularly, incest cases, to be well over six."

FORCIBLE RAPE defined in R. S. Missouri '69 (559.260) occurs when a man has sexual intercourse with a woman of age 16 or older by force. According to the Missouri Criminal Law Handbook, it must be "overwhelmingly clear that it was against the will of the victim."

Stated Sergeant Patrick Hoag of the JPD, "It's bad, but these women who were raped in private go into a court room and are raped in public by the defense attorney's prying questions."

Prior to September 28 of this year, according to Thomas Elliston, Jasper County prosecuting at-

Says Dr. Belk, "I do not see any problem in getting it approved by August."

President Leon Billingsly, who must present to the proposal to the Southern Board of Regents when agreement is reached, says he favors the idea. "I am very much in favor of the courses. It is something our alumni have wanted for a long time."

DR. BILLINGSLY is most concerned with the cost of the program to Missouri Southern.

torney, "the defense in a rape case would be permitted to bring up all kinds of evidence, in an attempt to show the woman had an immoral character, or a bad reputation."

Missouri's General Assembly, however, passed a bill which went into effect in September which is very strict about this. The defense, should they want to bring in damaging evidence against the woman, must, in a hearing, prove to the court that it is important.

REGARDLESS OF the defense, juries in rape cases in Missouri, according to Elliston, tend to believe a woman can prevent forcible rape.

Although he declared the statement was not "all-inclusive," the prosecutor agreed that some juries go along with the adage "you can't thread a moving needle."

Juries don't really see rape cases. When you work a rape case," explained Sgt. Hoag, "you see the woman right after the rape occurred. She may be all torn up, crying hysterically, but when you get both her and the accused into the court, you don't see that."

"The man has cleaned up his act, gotten his hair cut, and the woman will be in a much better condition than she was."

"She may break down on the stand, but juries don't see how things really are, or were, right after the rape."

STATED HOAG, "I really can't go along with the feeling that a woman is the instigator in all rape cases. It does happen, but no one is looking to get hurt like that—no rational person."

Citizens, potential members of some future juries of rape cases, are now being exposed to the victim's side of the story in forcible rape, via television dramatizations of the crime. This coverage, according to Gladfelter, is helpful to the police.

"Anytime you come into a crime," explained the patrolman, "you really can't do much until you work on the prevention end. Programs that show a woman what she is going to have to do in a rape case help."

"People automatically are scared of the unknown, and women, at one time, didn't know what to expect in the court room, should she ever

"We must first find out how much it is going to cost us and how much assistance SMSU is going to provide."

Several expenses are involved in the proposed program, including such expenses as teachers' salaries, energy costs, secretarial fees, and the cost of using the classroom. These costs will not be paid by the state as in most instances. Student fees will have to cover these particular costs. Cost of classes will be \$25 per credit hour.

have to press charges against a man in a rape case."

STATED GLADFELTER, "On a witness stand, when the defense would start trying to prove the lady was immoral, and the rape was with consent, women sometimes would go into hysterics, because no one had ever talked to them like that before."

"Now that court proceedings are in the public eye, with the media coverage, people are losing that fear of the unknown and are beginning to speak out."

"Hopefully," stated Lieutenant Ed Elliston of the Joplin police department, "this increased awareness of what happens in a rape case will encourage more women to report in to the police, should they be raped."

Each rape case reported to the police department in Joplin is investigated, stated Hoag.

"WE INVESTIGATE rape cases all of them. Whether or not we think it's for real or not, doggone it, we check them. The picture you see on television of the policeman," declared the sergeant, "is a crock. We do our job—if we don't, we don't belong here."

Although police departments across the nation are encouraging women to report any case of rape, there are still many rape cases that will remain unreported.

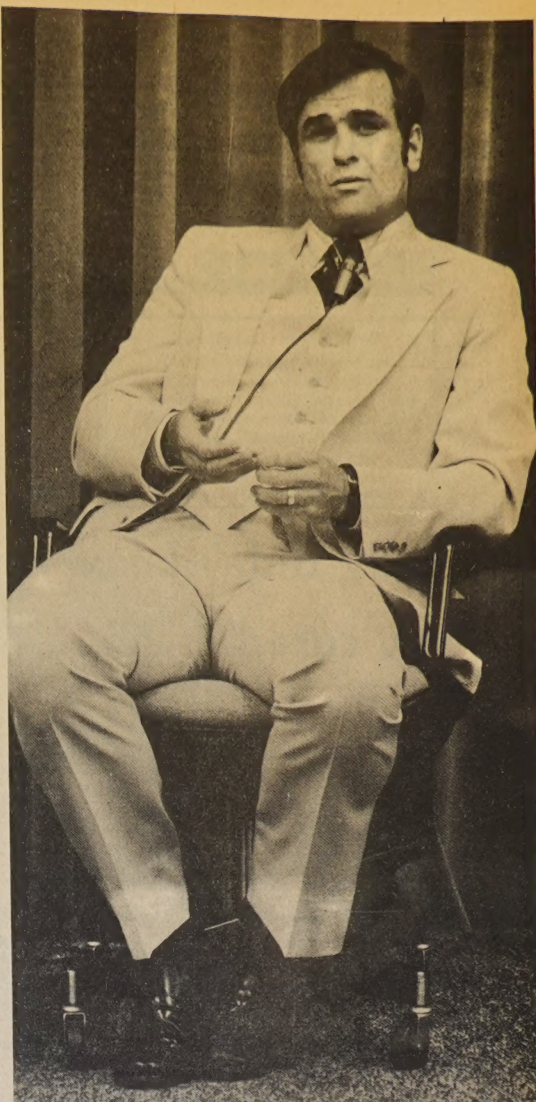
Incest, or sexual intercourse between person too closely related to marry legally, according to Gladfelter, is one area where rape occurs frequently, yet goes unreported.

"It happens often, but it's become," stated Gladfelter, "shush-shush type thing. Very few people will admit they were raped by someone in their own family."

Sexual satisfaction, despite the beliefs of most people, is not the main factor in rape occurrences, stated Elliston.

Gratification is really secondary. Rape is a crime of violence. When it occurs, there is always some other emotional problem," he explained.

"It all runs in a circle. The more women who will report rape," stated Hoag, "the more help we can give both men and women involved."



WALKING JOE Teasdale appeared at Missouri Southern in November for a "Meet with the Governor" forum. Teasdale and directors of some state departments answered questions from the capacity crowd in Phinney Recital Hall. Teasdale's forums are part of an effort to get back in touch with the people of Missouri.

Members show art

Entries by members of the Spiva Art Center will be on display at the twenty-ninth annual membership showing in the Center until December 21.

According to Mrs. Fred Laas, president of the Board of Directors, the turn out this year was really good. We are really happy with the works."

With acrylics as the main medium of art represented, works range from water color to sculpture.

Most of the 94 entries are for sale, although, stated Laas, "anyone purchasing a work from the members' showing will have to wait until December 22 to remove it."

For each sale made during the show, the Spiva Art Center will collect a 20 percent commission.

Composed of 400 members, the Spiva Art Center supporters are given the opportunity to present their own works at the annual exhibition. This show, stated Laas, "lets the members get out in the open for awhile."

"These people," declared the president of the board, "give us a lot."

"In fact, we couldn't have a Spiva Art Center without them. Most of the members are not artists themselves, just patrons of the art, but this exhibition brings them into the public eye, nevertheless."

Dormitory students, if registered could vote in special house election

BY CLARK SWANSON
Managing Editor

Voting rights of Missouri Southern dormitory students, not living in Joplin or the 138th Missouri house district, have changed so that all the students are eligible to vote in the 138th district. Those who are able to vote may be able to participate in the upcoming special election, to find a replacement for State Representative Jay Ossman.

In 1971 representative Charles Bronsfield of district 87, Kansas City, asked attorney general John Danforth for an opinion on a Supreme Court ruling that allowed college students to vote in the college's voting district rather than in their home district.

On Sept. 3, 1971, Danforth handed down attorney general opinion 38. This ruling states that a student may take up residence in a different community and register and vote at such a place.

"For a student to become eligible for this, the student must go to a

county clerk's office and register to vote. By registering to vote the student swears that he has given up his former residence and is going to live in this area for an indefinite period," says Charles Goll, county clerk.

AFTER A STUDENT has followed the above steps, he or she will be eligible to vote in all elections that concern the City of Joplin, Jasper County, 91st District, and the 138th district. There are, at last count, approximately 13 students at the Missouri Southern dorms who are registered to vote in Jasper County. Those students would then vote at the Law Enforcement building.

Some Missouri Southern students will not be able to vote in the Dec. 27 special election. Because of the time that the election was called for, most out-of-town students will have gone home for Christmas break.

Says Goll, "The governor called for the special election on Nov. 29. Now, by the time the parties get

their candidates chosen, and the candidates go through the system, it might be Dec. 23 or 24 before I get the ok to print the ballots. Say it takes two days to get the ballots ready, it might be the 26th before ballots are printed up."

Regularly in a special election situation, the governor would call for the special election. Then he would send a writ calling for an election to the county Sheriff. At that time the sheriff would notify the county clerk of the election.

Then, the political parties would then name their candidates. The candidates would have to go to Jefferson City to file.

AFTER THIS the Secretary of State would then notify the county clerk to make up the ballot. Besides making up the ballot, the county clerk must also make a public announcement that the election is to be held. This announcement must be made twice before the election.

Says Goll, "Time is the main element here; if the ballots are

ready on the 26th, there is no way the students leaving for the break can vote in the election. However, if there were a regular election where time was not so valuable, a student could vote by absentee ballot if he were to leave the district."

Goll went on to say, "The student can obtain one of these ballots by going to one of the county clerk's office, or if he will send us his name and address we will mail it to him."

Because of the special election, numerous rumors have been coming and going of how the two candidates would be chosen. The answers to these rumors can be found in the Missouri State Statutes, chapter 129.50.

This law gives the right of picking the candidate to the district party. After a candidate is chosen, he must go to Jefferson City and file. To file the candidate a statement signed by the district chairman and secretary that states that he is the party's candidate.

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FRANKLY SPEAKING ... by phil frank

I WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME ALL
OF YOU TO HARVARD AND ANNOUNCE
A FEW CHANGES IN THE DIRECTION
OF THE SCHOOL...

Letters: Writers voice their complaints ... about Ellison

To the Editor:
It shocked and amazed me how a realistic and well-informed college student like Jim Ellison could write such an unfairly biased and inaccurate (sic) article as the one that appeared in The Chart on November 18.
Doesn't Jim realize that the great majority of hunters are not the ruthless, trigger-happy joy-killers that he makes them out to be? Only a very small minority can be classified in Jim's board category, but doesn't every sport, profession, or group have its bad apples? Doesn't he realize that if it weren't for the hunters, many animals like rabbit, deer, and wildfowl would die painfully slow deaths every winter by starvation, or even worse, by being crushed to death on our nation's highways that have been built on their habitat? Animal overpopulation due to the diminishing numbers of natural predators is a terrible burden to farmers, as well as the animals who find it increasingly harder to survive each year.
I am a non-hunter, since my interests run in another direction, but I realize the value of the hunter who is careful and wise in his hunting. Hunting organizations like the National Rifle Association and Ducks Unlimited contribute more money and refuge areas for wildlife preservation than do any other organizations in the United States. Most hunters are avid supporters of legislation dealing with the protection and preservation of America's animal resources and the hunting lobby in Congress voices support for the establishment of areas where wildlife can be managed and protected.
Jim wrote many sordid details about several incidents involving

the few careless, and inexperienced hunters that bring shame and undeserved criticism to their legitimate counterparts. Each year I worry when my family goes hunting because there will always be a certain amount of danger no matter how careful and cautious a hunter is. But I am also confident of their skills and high safety standards maintained on the field. I am also assured in my knowledge that the majority of hunters they will encounter on their hunt will be acting with the same amount of caution and common sense that is necessary in safe hunting.
Jim presented his viewpoint on the hunter and hunting, and here is mine. In all fairness to the majority of safe and cautious hunters of the area, many of which attend classes here at MSSC, please print our side of the issue, and give hunting a fair chance.
Sincerely,
Cindy Campbell

We really didn't know that you cared at all

Praise be — they really read it!
You'll forgive the excitement, we hope, but it's just that, coming from a place where the paper was for wrapping fish, it's rather heartening to be on the staff of a paper that's actually read.
For The Chart staff's efforts last issue, an unprecedented number of letters to the editor were sent in regarding, among other things, Jim Ellison's column, the uselessness of the College Union and our reviewer Jim Allman's views on the flick "Oh, God!"
Without getting too corny, it has been the policy of The Chart not to pull any punches when it comes to the editorial page. Opinions will vary but, at least in this paper, opinions are labeled as such.
So, not everyone thrilled to Ellison's denouncement of John Denver.
Throughout the past three weeks, it has been a source of fascination to us that people are willing to rise up in arms over one writer's view of an actor. Short of bomb threats (at least, from what's been reported), Allman has been threatened by his peers with everything from removal from Student Senate to banishment from The Chart staff.
It just all goes to show the power of the pen (typewriter, etc.).
Through the whole episode, the coup de grace is that every letter sent to The Chart for this issue has been printed. Unlike the stories and features led over by struggling reporters, letters submitted to be printed are not edited, revised or changed to meet any standards, even those of good grammar.
Letters to the editor are published just as they are submitted...with all their glory, misspelled words and incorrect rhetoric included.
It would be nice to receive a letter complimenting the staff on a particularly good piece of reporting, but that's just not the way it works.
In fact, if we received absolutely no letters, the only conclusion we could draw is that the only people reading anything other than the cartoon are the staff members.
Praise be — they really read it!

It's all over...

By DAN GREER
A mere five days of classes to go, then finals, and goodbye to the December graduates. By this date, all those hoping to graduate should have filed with the placement office as well as having paid their degree fees, and completed all other requirements.
In filing with the placement office, the prospective graduates were expected to complete and return a multi-page questionnaire which covered grade-point, classes completed, major and minor fields of study, and many other items dealing with the prospective graduate's qualifications for a career in his respective field.
The most interesting section of the questionnaire, however, was the back page essay on the value of higher education and its relation to man. One student wrote, "Education in itself is 'quickened knowledge.' Early understanding of not only all of one's own future hard-knocks, but of those seen in history, is essential to what we call education. Education sets a challenge before individuals which delivers them into the hands of fundamental security."
"But what of me and pa who have no college degrees? Should they be condemned in their old age for sending their offspring downstream into the deeper waters of a 'better life,' while they, like Salmon, remain trapped in the shallows without hope, or have they, too, become educated, only too late?"
"So we can see that not only education is essential to function properly in life, but an education that is relevant and available to the youth-minded. This is college."
What this essay means to its author is unknown, but what it means to all those who have yet to graduate is a completely different matter. Since this person's application for graduation was accepted, this tells us that it must not be as hard to graduate as we have come to believe.

...but the shouting

Steve Smith: Former editor writes final column

By STEVE SMITH
Chart Staff Writer
Occasionally, not too often, but every once in a while, a college journalist such as I enjoys taking a moment off to reflect and think about the condition, the predicament, if you will, of the world. By that I mean the world right here, right now.
Oh sure, I could just sling off my usual line of bullshit, which is a technique nearly perfected in my writing over the past four years but, as I sit here in this musty old Olympia, my white shirt unbuttoned and the loosened, in this cavernous Chart office, I've decided not to do that in this column. I'll shoot straight from the hip. This is, I might add, the last column I will ever regularly pen for this paper. You guessed it folks: I'm going to graduate.
BUT WHO CARES, I wonder? What have I accomplished over the past four years? I've gotten some fine compliments on my writing. I've managed to comment quite articulately (and at times, even incoherently!) on a whole variety of things. I've written in my satiric tone on everything I ever thought was banal, sickening, stupid, worthless or just plain dumb. And many things that I've loved, respected and admired have come under the sights

of my analytical and discerning pen.
I've written on the joys of Christmas, my uncle Ernest Hemingway, a trip to Washington I never made, about the Chris Miller fiasco of last year (he got his microphone grabbed for saying dirty words), and about my own election as president of the Missouri College Newspaper Association (which really happened).
I promise, though, that although some of my subjects were pretty dumb, never once did my column center around something I didn't care about, or something that I thought didn't deserve having all people think about. Something serious, you see, has always lain beneath my humor. A large body of people in the world, you see, immediately write anything satiric or comedic off, because they think that comedy is comedy and depth is depth and never the twain will meet. I've never written anything when the twain didn't meet. Oh well, all great minds are so vexed; George Bernard Shaw had the same problem.
AS SOME READERS might remember I wrote my first farewell column last year, because it was then that the wave of dedicated and talented (most of the time anyway) students began to leave school after their allotted four years. These people, of whom I was one, belonged to the group that arrived at the old Chart office behind the business building when the paper was little more than a six-page, amateurish effort, with more faults than attributes.
In the next year or so, the building process began. The Chart began to grow. In a few semesters The Chart went on to win the Best in the State Award several times. In the past three years the Associated Collegiate Press has named The Chart as among the top five percent of all college papers in America. Not bad, I'd say.
There is one person who deserves a special commendation for this effort. That man is The Chart's faculty advisor, Mr. Richard Massa. After eight college semesters I have come to admire and respect this man for his honesty, his intelligence and his dedication to his principles. He is a fine journalist and a fine man and I am personally proud to think of him as my friend. No achievement made by this paper could have been done without the talent and expertise of Mr. Massa.

... about The Chart

Editor,
You have no 'News' to your 'Paper.' You devote yourself entirely to reprinting three or four page class themes. I do not believe this to be the function of a newspaper even a monthly college paper.
I believe you could improve your paper immensely (sic.) by doing several things. First, cut the length of your editorials. Second, include some articles on National and Local events. You complain of lack of student awareness and participation. Make it your job to inform them of the situation, such as the planned expansion of the union but before the final decisions are made. Third, include a letters to the Editor section. Not much space need be devoted to this, even a quarter page would be sufficient. Fifth, include all sides of an issue. Encourage comment by publishing opposing articles.
There are probably many other improvements you can think of now, but just these five would make your paper much more readable and enjoyable. I hope you will follow my suggestions.
Sincerely,
Kathleen Joy Kirkman
Jr., English major
3002 Kentucky
Joplin, Mo.

A group of fed-up students
P.S. This is not a slam against your paper, only one writer. As a whole The Chart is a pretty good paper and we're proud of it. Jim Ellison is to be especially commended on his articles. They are terrific.

...and about The Chart, again

Dear Editor:
Congratulations to the members and staff of the chart for being rated an All-American newspaper by the Associated Collegiate Press. Having read the paper during my two years at Southern, I must conclude that the Associated Collegiate Press is open to bribery.
The refreshing approach to all aspects of news quoted by the judges is called slanting in my neck of the woods. Fortunately we have parole officers to keep an eye on people like the Associated Collegiate Press judges.
I must question the standards of the judges when they claim that the chart has integrity. A paper with integrity would never have allowed a morbid piece such as the one on the death of Barbara McNeely to appear on the front page or anywhere else in the paper.
After starting the article with an unnecessary and vulgar fairy tale atmosphere the reporter quotes some of Barbara's friends out of context and not always with complete accuracy. The front page story should have stuck to the facts and a tribute to Barbara should have been written by someone who knew her rather than a reporter who not only did not know Barbara, but did not know the rudiments of his craft.
Finally I would like to criticize the columns of Jim Allman, the chart's distinguished film editor. His constant attempts at cuteness and slipping crude terms into his columns seems to be a cover up for the fact that he knows nothing about films. His reviews consist mainly of ripping personalities with obscenities. If ever an exception should be made to the first amendment, Jim Allman should be that exception. Students of Missouri Southern have a right to be protected if not from his profanity, than from his ineptitude. Some say Jim Allman is a wit. I say, they are half right. In conclusion, I again wish to congratulate the chart on their recent honor. May you always keep up the good work. The chart is truly worth every cent I pay for it.
Randy Turner

Jim Ellison: Sadat praised

By JIM ELLISON
Almost 3,000 years ago, the Queen of Sheba paid a visit to King Solomon in Israel bearing gifts. It is indeed refreshing in 1977 to witness another Egyptian leader visiting Israel bearing the gift of peace.
During these strained times of mistrust among nations, of rampant terrorism by a myriad assortment of radical groups scattered throughout the world, and at a time when all the nations of the world are feeling the pressures of economic destruction brought on by powerful conglomerates more interested in sleek ideas instead of humanitarian goals, it was a pleasurable change to witness President Sadat take the "bull-by-the-horns" and initiate the first precarious step.
IT DOES NOT matter whether his almost impromptu act was by divine guidance, as some scholars are calling it, or based upon political motives. The fact remains that he had the courage to stand up amid hostility from his own people, and simply do it.
Man has always been afraid of losing. Everything we do is based on winning, and we are taught from infancy to win, and never concede. To do so would be admitting a weakness in our character. Therefore, man goes through life either too proud or too stupid to humble himself in order to bring about a peaceful solution to a problem.
Instead, we stand behind our pride and face our real, or imagined, enemies head on. That's the mainly thing to do. Ironically, it's not the national leaders who suffer, but the poor miserable souls who must be blown apart, separated from their families, and suffer the untold miseries of war.
So it must be remembered that in the Middle East, which is torn apart by political and economic manipulations, it was an Arab who rose out of the desert like the mythical Phoenix, and said, "Let us talk."
IT MAY BE all for naught, as outside pressures could make the attempt meaningless. But before man can take a second and third step, he must take the first step.
Sadat has laid his entire career on the line in order to work out a peaceful solution to their moral and religious problems, as well as political problems that face the warring factions in the Middle East. It behooves the other leaders to do no less, and more importantly, it behooves every large and strong nation in the world to keep their big political noses out of their problems. It may surprise everyone at how much they can accomplish without big brother watching.
Sadat's recent moves certainly are a welcome change. It's good news in a time of so many disappointments. It's just nice to realize that, even in insane times, some men manage to retain their sanity and face the realities that surround them.

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shops multiply:

Downtown Joplin on road to recovery

By SAMMY ROETTO
Chart Staff Writer

Like many downtown areas throughout the U.S., downtown Joplin has been significantly affected by the advent of suburban shopping centers and fully-enclosed shopping malls. However, unlike many of its counterparts, downtown Joplin has been able to bounce back from the severe blows dealt it and has continued on the road to prosperity.

The first efforts to vitalize the downtown area came in the fall of 1968. The Joplin Globe reported in its November 1, 1968, issue that plans were made to construct a pedestrian mall from Fourth to Sixth Streets on Main. Such a plan entailed closing off the street to motor vehicles and installing the mall, which was to include planted areas, trees, shrubs, benches, fountains and the like.

THE PLAN, as reported by the Globe, was developed by the Downtown Redevelopment Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and was to have a six-month trial run beginning November 1, 1968. However, due to construction, which was then in progress on Seventh Street, the plan was delayed until Seventh Street reopened. Meetings were held with the downtown businessmen and no major dissent was recorded, states the Globe article.

Funding for the project, then estimated at \$20,000, was to have been provided by the businessmen on a front footage basis, the Globe reports. The funds were to be collected by the Downtown Redevelopment Committee and the mall installed by the Public Works Department of Joplin.

The mall never materialized and reports as to why prove contradictory. One downtown source stated that the plan failed because of the insurmountable red tape involved in obtaining the necessary governmental funding. However, this conflicts with the Globe report that funding was to be provided by the downtown businessmen.

Another source indicates that there was considerable disagreement among the businesses as to the benefits of the plan and those against it simply refused to pay their share of the costs.

REGARDLESS OF the cause of the pedestrian mall's failure, Alice Thacker, Executive Director of the Downtown Joplin Association (DJA), feels that had the mall been installed, it would have been detrimental to downtown Joplin's businesses. To support her assumption, she cites as examples those downtown areas elsewhere which have closed off traffic and which have invariably suffered a corresponding drop in business.

"If the pedestrian mall would have been installed in downtown Joplin," Thacker explains, "there would have been greatly reduced access to the stores. As a result, people would have had to walk further to get to where they wanted. In cities which have done this, businesses have greatly suffered. In my opinion, I'm glad the pedestrian mall wasn't installed."

For the next thirteen years, no major organized efforts were made in attempting to strengthen downtown Joplin's appeal to shoppers. During that time, suburban shopping centers posed the major threat to the downtown area, though the actual threat was quite minimal.

THEN, IN AUGUST 1972, Northpark Mall opened its doors. A \$19 million project by Enterprise Development Association, the mall pulled from downtown Joplin three of its major department stores. This, as Thacker notes, was a serious blow to the business district and was successful in decreasing the volume of business that the downtown area received for a period of time.

Shortly thereafter, two major projects were initiated in an intense effort to revitalize the downtown shopping area. Through two U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grants, downtown Joplin began a monumental face lift. Both grants operated on a 75/25 cost-share basis with the 75 percent coming from the federal government and the remaining 25 percent contributed by the city in the form of non-cash credits.

The first effort, as reported by the Globe, was Progress Project. It entailed the acquisition of property, demolition of deteriorating buildings, and selling of the property for the purpose of new construction.

THE SECOND effort, Downtown Project, involved the construction of the modified mall. This particular operation involved the placing of covered seating areas and planters to add beauty to the area, elimination of on street parking, resurfacing of the affected area of Main, and a new street lighting system.

Criticism of the city's upkeep of the modified mall was registered with city hall earlier this year by the DJA. Joplin's city manager, James Berzina, is recorded in the August DJA newsletter as stating that no city funds were allocated for the upgrading or maintaining of the downtown area. However, a recent check with Jack Golden of the Community Development Authority reveals that the city regularly cares for the downtown area.

As a measure of downtown Joplin's success, the DJA records a total of 21 new businesses opening in the district during the past year.



TURNING ON TO Main, passers-by see many changes along the once great street. Many old and famous landmarks are gone, but the downtown district lives on. Although once considered by some to be on its knees financially, the inter-city shopping district is now rebounding and

seems to have special attraction for specialty shops. The recent renovation of Memorial Hall is also expected to boost downtown business.

While this is definitely good news for downtown Joplin, Thacker points to an even more noteworthy indicator of downtown recovery.

"WHILE WE ARE greatly pleased with new stores opening in downtown Joplin," states Thacker,

"we are even more encouraged to record the expansion of six downtown businesses. To attract new businesses is something but when those that are already in the district expand then that is really promising news."

One of the more notable store

openings in downtown Joplin occurred when Christmas's opened its doors in October 1976. Occupying the former Macy's building, the new business proved an interesting testament to the area's potential.

"Dick Roberts and Gregg Athy were both employees of Macy's

when the store closed down in May 1976," explains Thacker. "Rather than end their careers and retire with pension from Macy's, the two men pooled their resources and opened Christmas's."

"THE WHOLE incident was quite remarkable," Thacker continues.

"In preparing the building for occupation, Roberts and Athy wanted to know where they could hire some help to clean and paint. I simply got on the phone and called up some of the downtown people. We had a work day and as a result, they were able to open six weeks early. It was a classic example of how united the downtown people are."

One of downtown Joplin's major handicaps, to the extent that downtowners are willing to recognize it as such, is the parking meters. The meters, however, are being used to satisfy two bond issues through which the parking lots were constructed. Since the bonds will not be retired until the late 1980's, the parking meters will be a permanent fixture in downtown Joplin for some time to come.

Not to let the meters get the best of them, downtown businessmen can participate in two programs which enable their customers to park free. The first is a ticket validation program where shoppers can receive two hours of free parking on Christmas's parking lot.

THE SECOND program, sponsored by the DJA, utilizes brass tokens which are purchased by downtown businesses and are distributed free to shoppers. Each token entitles the shopper to one hour of free parking. This past year, these tokens have given shoppers in excess of 4,000 hours free parking per month. Downtown businesses purchase these tokens in lots of 100 at \$10 per lot.

A step was taken recently that could, in the long run, have some affect on the night life in downtown Joplin. After an extensive renovation of Memorial Hall, the official grand opening celebration was marked on November 19 with a concert presentation by Henry Mancini. However, the DJA has higher hopes for the night life of the area.

"What we would really like to see is a major hotel to open in the district," relates Thacker. "At present, when people come to the city, they invariably end up back in their hotels on Rangesline. If a hotel were to open downtown, it would surely create an increase in what other downtown businesses offered after the usual 5 p.m. closing time."

ONE DOWNTOWN landmark which has been the center of controversy is the Connor Hotel. The hotel, built shortly after the turn of the century by Joplin businessman Tom Connor, is scheduled for demolition early in 1978. To be erected in its place is the new Joplin Library.

The library is expected to have a minimal affect on downtown business. As pointed out by Thacker, "People to go to a library to study. Therefore, it is doubtful that the library will pull any shoppers into the downtown area."

Downtown Joplin's sales pitch, as related by Thacker, is a simplistic one, i.e. each business does its own thing. While it may generally be presumed that this is the case with all businesses regardless of location, Thacker proves thus assumption wrong.

"IN MANY shopping centers and malls, the stores are required to pay a percentage of their sales in addition to their regular rent," explains Thacker. "Hence, their business records are no longer their own secret. Downtown merchants are not required to pay any percentage to a central land owner and therefore, their records remain confidential."

As second example Thacker uses to illustrate her point is that of store hours kept by the businesses. Once again, she notes, businesses in shopping centers or malls are, in some cases, required to follow set hours and cannot exercise any personal freedom over the choices. Downtown, store owners are free to set whatever store hours they choose and many even close down for perhaps a week at a time while they go on vacation.

Finally, Thacker notes the good rapport between the downtown businesses. It is such a rapport that has played a key role in keeping the downtown area alive, she feels.

SHORT-RANGE goals set by the DJA include the filling of all vacant buildings on main street, increasing of their membership, solving the parking problem, successfully marketing to the retail trade, and filling up available lease space in the office buildings among other items.

The long-range goals for downtown Joplin are much more challenging. Thacker explains that shopping centers come and go but the downtown areas in most cities possess a special quality due to their historic nature. Combining that quality with vibrant plans for the future, there is hope that the downtown area will once again be the center of the city.

"If and when the energy crunch becomes really severe," details Thacker, "your downtown districts will once again become the central point of the city. You have to drive to shopping centers or malls but the downtown is in the midst of the residential area."

"In the future, we hope to see increased residential dwellings surrounding the downtown area," Thacker notes. "We'd also like to attract large scale employers into the heart of the city. If we can do this, then there is hope that downtown Joplin will remain the business center of Joplin."

Shell is all that remains of Hall

BY KAY ALBRIGHT

"About all that is left is the shell of the original building," was Bill Searce's comment about the newly renovated Memorial Hall. To date it has cost \$1,956,274.90 to recreate the multi-purpose facility.

The building, which was finished six months early, is capable of housing sports events, display shows (boats, cars, equipment, and any kind of stage show.

IMPROVEMENTS ON the building include new seating, new floors on the arena and stage, new stage lighting and a concert drape, an elevator which reaches all three floors (for the handicapped), new restrooms on all three floors and on the arena floor (which also have adaptations for the handicapped), all new wall-covering, completely re-done heating and air-conditioning systems, ramps into the building, and new electricity and plumbing. The dressing rooms, offices and meeting rooms have been remodeled and renovated.

Included in this is a complete "holding" kitchen (so that large scale dinners would also be possible, new carpeting in the lobby and a new ticket booth.

"In fact, all that's left to do is finish the parking lots, landscape the outside, oh and yes—paint the flagpole," Searce commented. He emphasized that with the ramps and other facilities for the handicapped that no one should have difficulty attending the functions held there.

SCEARCE SEEMED confident of the Hall's usability saying "The building can handle 99 percent of any of the events in this area. There are only one or two that we could possibly have that will sell out the over 3,000 seating capacity. The number, above that is rather limited." He also seemed confident that Memorial Hall would attract a substantial number of shows, when the word gets around about the kind of facility we have."

Henry Mancini opened the Hall with a sell-out performance and since then bookings have been coming in regularly, according to the Department of Parks and Recreation. Recently, Brownsville Station, the Harlem Globe Trotters and local bands such as Morning Star, Echo Cliff, Road Hog, and Rooster have appeared at the Hall.

Future bookings include four local bands on December 15 (Dice, Pieces, Rooster & Road Hog), John Cash on January 17, Styx on January 15 and a gospel quartet (The Imperials), on February 18. Further bookings are expected.

"WE DON'T make money on the Hall, in fact we require a subsidy

from the City Council," Searce emphasized. Shows are brought in by promoters and the Joplin Jaycees have a contract for all ticket sales for which they get three and one-half per cent of the gross. The concessions are the property of the city. Because of city and safety regulations, neither smoking nor drinking of alcoholic beverages is permitted in the building.

Cost of renting the Hall breaks down as follows: \$250 a day for basic rent, \$100 for special lighting, \$50 for the sound system, and the portable seating cost costs five cents a chair for 1,052 chairs. Additional costs in-

clude a \$500 deposit for breakage, and insurance for 300,000 worth of coverage. Police protection during the event is required (from one to five policemen) at \$5 an hour for a minimum of five hours.

Craig Hutchison, a speech instructor at Missouri Southern, is the stage manager for the Hall and stage shows must utilize the stage manager and his crew. Hutchison, who has his MA in theatre, picks the crew primarily from the students on campus. Stage manager and crew are paid by the individual attractions—payment that is guaranteed by withholding repayment of

the breakage fee until they are paid. Persons interested in booking Memorial Hall need to contact the Department of Parks and Recreation, of which Bill Searce is the head. One month advance notice is needed for larger shows but display shows can be arranged with shorter notice. In order to secure the date, partial payment is necessary.

Credit for renovation belongs to the contractor, M & P construction, and to the consulting architect, William Cornwell.

Movie genius:

...and Mancini opens it musically

By KAY ALBRIGHT

Casualty elegant in a powder blue sweater and gray flannel slacks, he could have been easily mistaken for a successful banker, but surrounded by orchestra members from Kansas City and coaxing forth "The Pink Panther," Henry Mancini commanded attention as he rehearsed before the opening show at Memorial Hall on November 19.

Well-known as a composer, arranger, and conductor (with three Academy Awards, 20 Grammy Awards and six Golden Album Awards) he is considered one of the giants of popular music.

HOW DOES A superstar act when surrounded by eager members of the news media asking questions that undoubtedly have been asked many times before? Mancini was friendly, calm and verging on "folksy" as he sat in front of the reporters (almost knee to knee with some) and chatted casually into the microphones.

Here emphasized that one of the biggest factors in his success was his own driving ambition and commented "You can't let up or you'll lose interest." His advice to

musicians with the desire to rise to his level of success to, "Start with the best education that you can, because that's what the competition will have, and have the ambition to work and to succeed."

Mancini admitted that he did not have as extensive a formal education as might be expected. He was in the band at Indiana Music School and then had a year at Juilliard School of Music, but was drafted into the service and never returned to school.

"MY FATHER was a steelworker but he loved to play the flute and when I was eight he started teaching me how to play," Mancini said. "My major instruments are the piano and the flute, but I know what all the instruments can do." He added that he wrote his music with a softer touch and used "a lot of flutes."

On arranging music, he emphasized that every composer had his own special flavor to his music, his own unique harmonic sense. "All of my music is written for a reason," he said and mentioned that when he was commissioned to write for a movie he would watch the movie seven or eight times in order

to get the feel and mood of the piece.

Currently he is working on a score for the movie "Housecalls," which stars Glenda Jackson, Art Carney and Walter Matthau.

HIS ENGAGEMENT at Memorial Hall was not part of a tour because Mancini refuses to go on tours, saying, "I don't like them, they get to be too much of a drag." He appeared the previous night at Tulsa, drove over to appear in Joplin, and then flew back to California. He makes one night performances, seven or eight times a year and prefers these because, "You have your energy up and can keep the impetus going during the performance."

He didn't admit to having a favorite among his own work but commented, "Two for the Road" was nice." Mancini also discussed the evolution of music and how music meets the demands of its audience or "one form or another it will evolve for today's people."

When asked about Memorial Hall as a facility for his performance he glanced around and answered, "It's very nice. It has a good sound system and no one is too far away. It's going to be all right."

One more chance to order 'Crossroads'

Spring registration will be the last chance to order a Crossroads yearbook, according to Carolyn Spracklen, editor. Students who have not purchased their 1978 copy may do so on January 17 and 18 at the Crossroads desk in the second floor of the College

Union. No orders will be taken after January 18.

The price of the 226 page book is eight dollars. If there are any extra books available at the May delivery time, they will be sold on a first come first serve basis for \$10.

Spracklen stated that sales

are the highest they have been for several years and urges students, especially seniors to place their order in January so they won't be disappointed.

The '78 Crossroads will have a number of color pages and expanded coverage, campus events and organizations.

Allman

Reviewer pans his critics and 'Bobby Deerfield'

By JIM ALLMAN
Chart Film Editor

It has come to my attention, in the most incredibly round-about ways, that many students on this campus took exception to my last review concerning "Oh, God!" and John Denver.

That, in itself, is all well and good. If we all agreed with each other all the time then boredom would be our long suit. What's more, a little controversy always seems to liven things up, even if it just gives us something new and perhaps interesting to talk about.

BESIDES, I've received a substantial increase in my salary as The Chart film editor, for, shall we say, thickening the stew.

What really irked me about my newly acquired notoriety and criticism, adverse or not, was discovering how many glib, cowardly bastards this school has been endowed with. Somewhere in this issue you will find at least one letter to The Chart concerning my previous column, signed by a group of "fed up students."

The Chart editors violated certain principles of journalistic conduct by printing the anonymous letter in an attempt, I trust, to allow the writers the pleasure of wallowing in their own politronery by not using their names.

MY ONLY CLAIM of one-umanship is that when I state something in this column, no matter how perverse, critical, insulting, or demeaning, my name is printed above it. This holds true for everything I write including the half-empty, semi-illiterate blue books I used to hand back to Dr. Markman on test days.

Don't stop reading this, as I'm not quite through yet. To those of you who are circulating the petition to have me removed from the staff, I dearly hope you end up on the most torturous path to Hell available. To quote one of my favorite Presidents, who, incidentally, was not denied the right of free speech, "I will not resign."

Now to clarify matters concerning my writing style. I have legally changed my name to Hunter S. Allman and I am looking for a job with "Rolling Stone" in addition to being nearly finished with my first book, "Fear and Loathing in Hollywood."

The only mistake I made in my review of "Oh, God!" was not lauding George Burns' performance. He was marvelous, as expected, but after all, he is getting old, thereby not able to carry the movie by himself.

AT THIS TIME I wish to return to the job I'm being paid an exorbitant sum of money to perform, being the reviewing of films.

As the advertisement goes: "The Godfather, Serpico, Dog Day Afternoon, Now, Pacino is in love." Too bad. The best movie about love Al Pacino ever made was "Dog Day Afternoon" not "Bobby Deerfield." The best thing "Bobby Deerfield" has going for it is Pacino and the best racing clips I've seen since "Winning" from several years back. If the makers of the movie had stuck to a story of a formula one racer who loses his cool and gets lost in a crowd, the film could easily have been a jewel.

Unfortunately, a love interest with a dying girl had to be woven in, which made me think "Love Story, Part II?" Hopefully, Martin Kellner, who portrayed the dying femme fatale, will someday learn that the only films she's suited for are long, torrid love scenes which center on a couch.

She couldn't act when she played against Dustin Hoffman in "Marathon Man" a year and a half ago and she hasn't learned anything since. Pacino gives a steady performance in a rocky film

Led Zeppelin takes U.S. audiences by storm

By SAMMY ROETTO
Chart Staff Writer

While the summer of '77 may have produced its share of memorable concerts, none will be recalled more than Led Zeppelin's 1977 tour of the United States. Termed by Zep's lead singer Robert Plant as "the greatest tour ever," the Zep four-piece took the US by storm and left audiences dazed in their wake.

At the Pontiac, Mich., Silverdome, the group performed for an audience which numbered in excess of 76,000 spectators and who paid more than three-quarters of a million dollars to catch the performance. Said to have been at its peak at the Silverdome, the band captured the largest paid attendance for any group performance at that one night stand.

THE '77 CONCERTS, as Plant had promised, were "adamantly Zeppelin." The group performed long, stupefying sets which featured some of their best known songs. Also featured as part of the concert was an acoustical set during which the foursome played some of their lighter tunes. All was accompanied by a dazzling light show accented with lasers, thunder puffs, and smoke machines.

As usual, Plant and guitarist Jimmy Page dominated the show. Plant exercised no restraint as he rocked onstage. His voice, contrary to reports published in Rolling Stone magazine, was as strong and versatile as ever it was.

Page continued to demonstrate his mastery of the guitar as he sailed through numbers he had not played for two years — during Zep's last tour. In the one rock act in which the lead guitarist equals if not surpasses the lead singer's usual routines including playing the guitar violin style.

IN THE BACKGROUND, bassist John Paul Jones and drummer John Bonham were to be found supplying the rhythm section for Zep's performances. In addition, both were given the opportunity to display their musical talents in solos performed during the concert.

However, concerts are only part of the Zep story. The band has recorded eight albums including two double LP's. All are certified platinum and Zep album sales, at latest count, totaled 26 million.

The album which most recognize as the catalyst in Zep's career is their fourth which features the cut "Stairway to Heaven" — still the most requested song on FM radio, although six years old. The album of




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which is in a part is estimated to have sold 7 million copies.

PRIOR TO THEIR fourth release, Zep recorded three LP's chronologically titled "Led Zeppelin I," "II," and "III." Memorable tracks off these albums include "Whole Lotta Love" which features an astounding 15-second guitar solo, "Heartbreaker," a Bonham drum solo entitled "Moby Dick," and "Since I've Been Loving You."

Zep followed up their "Stairway" album with one called "Houses of the Holy." This LP found the foursome experimenting with different styles and the flavor of the album can readily be discerned from other Zep works. None the less, it gave birth to such pieces as "No Quarter" and the '77 concert opener "The Song Remains the Same."

The next release to come from the foursome was their first double LP "Physical Graffiti." Having taken a year and a half to record, it seemed to stabilize the Zep style through cuts such as "In My Time of Dying," "Trampled Underfoot," and "Kashmir."

ZEP HAD COMPLETED a mini-tour of the US in 1975 and was preparing to launch a full scale tour when Plant was involved in an automobile accident in Greece. Recuperating in Southern California, Plant was soon joined by Page and later Jones and Bonham were given word that they were needed in what was to become the production of the group's seventh LP "Presence."

In striking contrast to "Physical Graffiti," Zep recorded the "Presence" LP in 18 days. The value of "Presence" as a tool to hold the group together as a unit has not been underestimated by rock critics. Regardless of purpose though, progressions in Zep's musical style are remarkably evident as demonstrated in the lead tracks from either side, i.e. "Nobody's Fault But Mine" and "Achilles Last Stand."

Their latest work, a double, live album titled "The Song Remains the Same" is the soundtrack from a Zep movie of the same title. The band, recorded live at Madison Square Garden in 1973, performs some of their all-time hits including the classic "Stairway to Heaven."

THE FILM, PRODUCED by Warners Brothers, contains live footage of Zep's Garden performances as well as five fantasy sequences, one each by the four band members and

fifth by Zep's personal manager Peter Grant. Grant, responsible for deleting the "A" from the group's first name, is in no small way responsible for their success.

By deliberate lack of exposure, Grant has created an astonishing amount of interest in the group and it is this interest that he credits much of the group's success to. Often, he is considered the "fifth member" of the group.

Contrary to their name, given to them by "Who" drummer Keith



JENNY BLAYLOCK and Chris Larson are two of the leading characters in "My Sister Eileen," the play currently in production at Taylor Auditorium. Directed by Milton Brietzke, the play runs tonight and ends tomorrow night. No reservations are necessary.

Students take classes

Over 100 students took advantage of the "off-schedule" classes, offered for the first time this semester. The classes began mid-semester and sessions were held daily.

The purpose of the classes was to allow the students to get a fresh start in a class they were having trouble in or to add a class if they felt they could handle the extra load.

Of the students enrolling, 55 added courses but didn't drop a course and 45 added a mid-semester course and dropped a regular course. Two students enrolled for the first time, according to Dr. David Bingham.

A total of 289 semester hours were added and only 170 hours were dropped, he emphasized.

Bingham stated, "I think it was a wholesome response and I really believe this proved to be a very viable option, for various reasons."



Scheduled for next semester are 16 100-level courses, including history, composition, math, ROTC, health, government, psychology, sociology and courses in art, speech and theatre.

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SAM to have Xmas party

SAM, the Society for the Advancement of Management, will have its Christmas party at 8 p.m. tomorrow in the Red Carpet Room of the Ramada Inn. All business majors are encouraged to attend, in the casual dress affair. In addition to the party plans will be discussed for SAM next semester.

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Poll shows need to get 'back to basics'

By DARREN DISHAM
Chart Staff Reporter

Major problems have become apparent concerning the educational system in the United States. Recent declines in test scores and a lowering of colleges' academic standards indicate that high schools are not preparing the majority of the students to succeed in college or in everyday life.

There seems to be little agreement as to the cause of the problem. The students blame the teachers, the teachers blame the parents and everyone blames the system. However, one common cry among educational critics is the need to get back to the basics (reading, writing, math). This would at least eliminate a high school senior from graduating without being able to read, as is too often the case in today's society.

WHAT IS THE extent and what are the causes of this educational dilemma? Answers to these questions emerged from opinions expressed in a recent poll of the students and faculty at Southern and of area high school teachers.

According to the poll, the people involved with education in this area feel that there definitely is a problem with the system. Seventy percent of the high school teachers polled feel that a majority of high school students are not prepared to meet college work. Although only a few college instructors participated in the poll, the findings are still noteworthy, with 86 percent feeling there are deficiencies.

The results of the student poll coincided with the results of the teachers' poll in that 65 percent felt that the educational needs of the majority of the students are not met; however, 60 percent of the students polled feel that they themselves had been prepared for college.

AGREEMENT AS to which academic areas where deficiencies are most apparent was also indicated.

Analyzing and interpreting what is read, according to most of the teachers, is the major area in which high schools do not prepare the students. Reading college level material and writing college level papers were also selected as areas where the students' high school education failed to prepare them. To further demonstrate deficiencies in the area of language arts, 29 percent of the students polled related that, as college freshmen, it was necessary for them to enroll in basic English courses to prepare them for college level work.

In math, most teachers felt that the basic skills used in problem solving were not being taught adequately in high school. 68 percent of the students polled feel that high school gave them the basics needed for college math; however, 35 percent found it necessary to enroll in basic math courses in college.

WHILE THERE appeared to be some agreement as to the extent of the problem, the students and teachers differed in what they felt is the major cause.

"The students will work only as hard as they are required to," said one high school instructor. 78 percent of the high school teachers polled feel that lack of student motivation is the major cause of the educational dilemma. "They are waiting to be entertained," stated another. Some students also feel that a lack of student motivation is the major cause, stating, "The opportunities were available, but not all students took advantage of them."

Of the college professors polled, 57 percent feel that this is the major cause. However, they also feel that insufficient high school instruction is, likewise, a cause. One instructor related, "Today, teachers are more concerned with popularity than with teaching."

THE FEELING that the instruction and the administration are to blame was common among the students polled. One student stated, "Some teachers lack the ability to teach; they were just not good at getting the material across." Another added, "The teachers just wanted you to pass, no matter how you did it."

The priorities athletics hold in high school is another cause. "Our high school was athletically oriented and failed to meet the needs of anyone who required more advanced instruction."

Other than insufficient instruction and lack of student motivation, several of those polled felt that inappropriate curriculum is to blame. A general feeling among students towards the curriculum is that "there is no variety."

HOWEVER, THE teachers feel that the major problem with the curriculum is the over-abundance of elective courses. 91 percent of the high school teachers and 100 percent of the college instructors polled feel that the high schools should follow a more structured curriculum. One more structured curriculum. One teacher stated, "Most high school students lack the maturity to select their own courses. They will choose the easiest courses rather than the most beneficial." Another added, "Either limit the electives or let the student have electives only after the required courses are accounted for."

Solutions for this educational dilemma are continually being sought. Currently the educational critics want to get back to the basics (reading, writing, math). They feel

a change in some of today's graduation requirements is in order. They suggest adding to the curriculum courses which will insure understanding of the basics, and get away from some elective courses which enable a student to "sail" through high school, without really learning anything.

Florida is the first state in the nation to require high school graduates to prove their ability in

the basics before receiving a diploma. A functional literacy test is administered to students in their junior year.

SHOULD A STUDENT fail it, he is enrolled in a remedial program and will have two more opportunities to pass it in his senior year. If he fails to pass the test, the student will be granted only a certificate of attendance at the time of graduation.

This type of test is being met with different emotions. One mother claims, "It is like changing the rules in the middle of the game." However, most education officials are delighted, and several other states are also initiating such programs to test graduate literacy.

In the spring of 1977, Missouri administered a pilot testing of the BEST (Basic Essential Skills Test). The test was given to selected

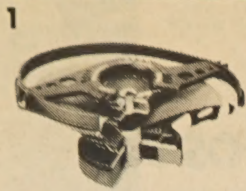
groups of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders. **IN THE SPRING** of 1978, the test will be given on a voluntary basis, and those 8th graders who fail will be given additional opportunities to practice the skills and retake the test in high school.

According to the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, the BEST is "a test achievement in the application of

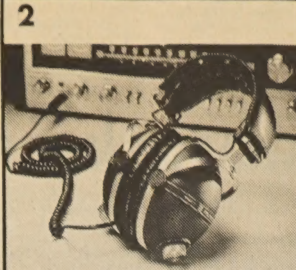
basic skills in everyday life situations."

The test questions are based upon objectives developed by committees made up of educators, lay people and students. The areas tested include math, language arts, reading, government and economics.

BEST will not be required by the state until the spring of 1979, and is not planned to be used as a graduation requirement.



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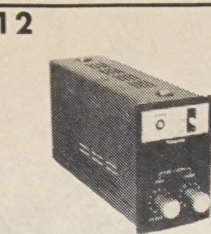


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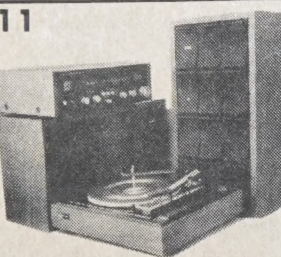
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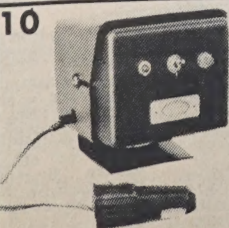
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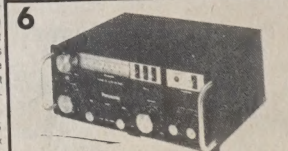
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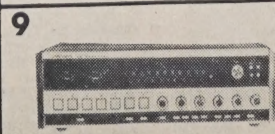
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Good times roll on in Lions' early season

BY RON KEMM
Chart Sports Writer

When a good thing gets rolling, it's usually hard to stop. Thus has been the story of the Missouri Southern Lions' early success.

The Lions reeled off wins in their first four games including the championship of the Lionbackers Holiday Classic tournament.

Southern opened the season on the right note by whipping the Southwest Baptist Bearcats, 85-71. The Lion set the pattern they established in the classic by taking the commanding lead early in the game. Within the opening minutes, they built a strong 18-2 lead, and by halftime the Lions widened the gap to 44-25.

However, the Bearcats weren't to be taken lightly. Inspired by a reformed defense, the Bearcats insisted on pecking away at the Lion lead. With 15:44 left on the clock, Southwest Baptist closed within nine points. However, nine is as close as they got as the Lions began to pull away. When the clock finally read zero, the Lions were on top, 85-71.

ALTHOUGH the Lions were out-rebounded 31-29, they were aided by a blazing 58 shooting percentage compared to the Bearcats' 41 per cent.

All of Southern's players saw action except center Russ Bland, who was still recovering from knee surgery. Roland Martin, 6-6 forward, led the attack pouring in 29 points. Shelly Brown followed with 16 and Scott Schulte added 10.

The Lions responded with an opening round win over Dallas Baptist College in the Holiday Classic. Southern struck early and continued to dominate the game. The 86-55 win enabled the Lions to advance to the finals.

Facing Southwestern University in the finals, the Lions again took early control of the contest. By halftime, the Lions were holding a 41-31 lead.

Both teams maintained a steady scoring pace through the second half and the Lions kept their 10-point margin. When the final buzzer sounded the Lions had wrapped up the game 70-61 and also wrapped up the tourney championship.

SOUTHERN's Maurice Dixon, Scott Schulte and Shelly Brown were all named to the All-Classic team.

The Lions refused to settle for just three in a row. In a low-scoring tilt, but easily their tightest of the year, the Lions held on to a last breath victory over Rockhurst College, 54-52.

Southern fans thought it would be along night when the Hawks jumped out to an 8-0 lead in the first four minutes.

Coach Williams commented that the Lions had started slow, so he called a timeout to increase intensity. The regrouping paid off because the Lions responded with 10 straight points and the lead.

From that point, action was slowed down due to a tight zone the Hawks were enforcing. The Lions took their time with the ball, insisting upon waiting for the zone to break or a play to develop. The Hawks weren't intimidated by the stall and after about five minutes of catch the Lions turned the ball over.

COACH WILLIAMS stated, "The Hawks changed their zone a couple of times in the game but at this point they were using a form of a 1-3-1 defense."

In this case the Hawks had one man at the top to pressure the ball and another man to front Southern's man in the middle. Two men would respond to passes to the outside and another protected the zone.

The Lions played around with the ball because the defense has to force the issue. However, they eventually coughed the ball over and the Hawks netted the score at 10.

Roland Martin's 3-point play gave the Lions a 13-10 advantage and the Lions led the rest of the way. The Lions mounted a 25-18 lead at halftime.

Rockhurst bounced back in the second half with a man-to-man defense. They moved to within one point a number of times but with six seconds left they still led by two. Since Southern had control of the ball, Rockhurst fouled Bobby Corn, a 58 per cent free throw shooter last year, in hopes that he would miss.

However, Corn hit two free throws and the Hawks could get only a bucket at the buzzer.

SCOTT SCHULTE led the Lions scoring with 13 points followed by Roland Martin with 12. Shelly Brown with 11 and Russ Bland with 10.

Coach Williams noted that Bland's knee is more stable but that he needs to continue proper conditioning and keep it properly taped.

Commenting on the team, Coach Williams stated that the Lions are steadily progressing but there are still areas that need ironing out. The season is still early and it can't be based upon the first few games, he said.

"We're concerned to play the best we can," noted Coach Williams, "and we are successful if we play up to our potential despite the outcome of the game."

Lions play Nebraska close

RON KEMM

Chart Sports Reporter

The theory that all good things must come to an end struck the Missouri Southern Lions' record as they suffered their first defeat of the young season to Nebraska University 61-54. However, the theory doesn't mention anything about the Lions' remarkable effort against one of the Big Eight Conference contenders.

A crowd of 6,400 fans watched Nebraska open its season against Missouri Southern. But the game was not decided until the last two minutes when the Cornhuskers began to slowly pull away.

COACH WILLIAMS said that he wanted the Lions to start the game aggressive and to take their game to the Huskers. That's exactly what they did as the Lions jumped out to a 6-0 lead. Nebraska battled back to knot the score at 6-6. The Lions became perhaps a little too aggressive, though, as they got into early foul trouble. Coach Williams then decided to switch from a man-to-man defense to a zone. The zone slowed down the Husker attack and the Lions surged back.

The Lions continued to work the ball inside where Maurice Dixon, Russ Bland, and Roland Martin controlled most of the action. Their buckets under the board kept the

Lions within close striking distance. By halftime, the Huskers held a slim 33-29 margin.

The second half remained close as both teams exchanged baskets. With 10:47 remaining the Lions jumped out to their first lead since the first half 41-40. However, the Huskers climbed back to as much as a seven point lead to slow down the Lions' surge. The Lions refused to quit, however, as they poured in seven straight to tie the score at 52-52.

That's as close as the Lions got, though, because the Huskers outscored Southern 9-2 in the final two and one half minutes. The loss of both Roland Martin and Maurice Dixon due to fouls weakened the Lions in the final minutes. When the clock read zero, the Huskers were on top 61-54.

THE LIONS fared well in the statistical battle as they tied in almost every department. The Lions outrebounded Nebraska 41-30 and led the Huskers in shooting percentage 42 percent to 37.5 percent. The difference in the game was determined by free throws as the Huskers hit 19 compared to the Lions' 12.

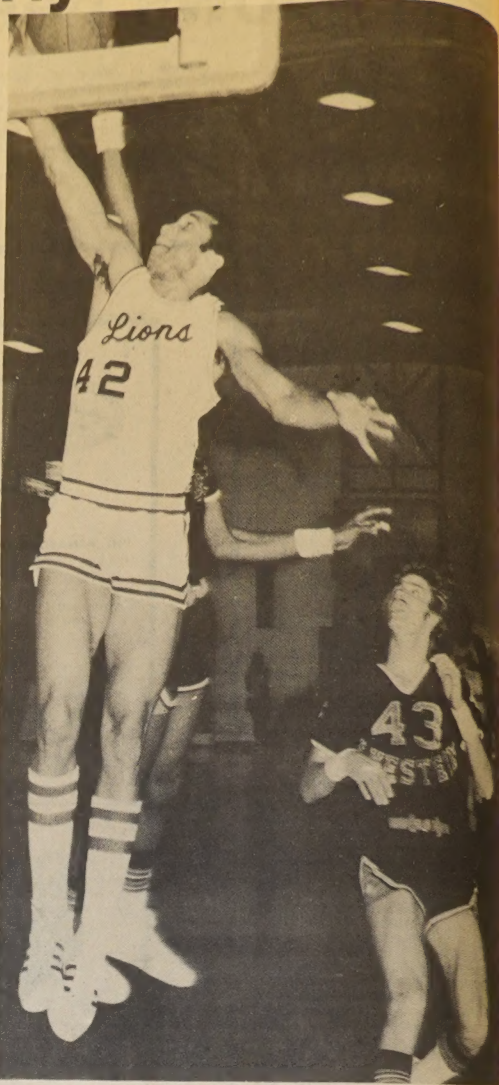
The leading scorer in the game was Southern's Maurice Dixon, who turned in his best performance of

the year. Maurice not only ripped the basket for 24 points but also dominated the boards by pulling down 15 rebounds. Russ Bland also added 10 points to the Lion effort.

Defensively, the Lions did a superb job by containing Nebraska's 6-6 center, Carl McPipe, to only 11 points and seven rebounds. McPipe led Nebraska in scoring last year with a 15.2 average and in rebounding with an 8.3 average.

The game marked the first meeting ever between the two schools and the loss dropped Southern's record to 4-1. The game was significant also due to the fact that it marked for Nebraska's coach, Joe Cipriano, his 200th career victory. However, it won't be the last Cipriano the Lions will meet because the coach's son plays for the Kearney State Antelopes. Going into the game, Cipriano held a career mark of 199-163 after 14 years of head coaching at Nebraska.

Coach Williams commented that the Lions really played their hearts out but they learned a lot of things playing the Big Eight team.



VETERAN LION Roland Martin scores in the final game of the Lionbacker Holiday Classic. The basketball team started the season on a winning streak, coping first place in the tournament, held over the Thanksgiving holidays.

Women capture third place in William Woods tourney

By RON KEMM

Chart Sports Writer

Missouri Southern's women's basketball team rebounded from a semi-final loss to post a 67-64 decision over Lincoln University and capture third place at the William Woods Invitational tournament.

"I was very pleased with the way we played," stated coach G. I. Willoughby. "The girls entered the final game wanting at least third place and they had to work very hard to earn it."

In order to garner third, the Lady Lions had to win their first game which turned out to be a 71-66 victory over North Arkansas Community College. The Lions were led by freshman Patty Killian who turned in a brilliant performance, pouring in 30 points. The Parkwood High School product established a new school record with her 30 points. Also sparkling in the game was sophomore Patty Vavra who netted 18 points and pulled down 25 rebounds to aid in the victory. Barbara Lawson also scored in double figures adding 11 points.

THE FIRST round victory enabled the Lions to battle William Woods in the semi-finals. However, they fell 10 points short and dropped the game, 60-50. The Lions made a good game out of it as both clubs went to overtime and the Lions made the score tied at 30-30. However, William Woods gradually pulled away and the Lions could not catch up.

Coach Willoughby noted that one factor that hurt the Lions in the loss was foul trouble. Southern had three starters who fouled out which took a lot out of their game. Coach Willoughby also stated that the Lions' inside shooting was under par. The loss of the three players took a lot out of the Lions' inside height.

However, Southern refused to let the loss get them down. They bounced back to edge Lincoln University 67-64 in overtime to claim third place.

"The remarkable thing is," stated Coach Willoughby, "that Lincoln had the ball with 22 seconds left and the score was still tied at 62-62. I told the girls to be careful not to foul and to try to force a desperation shot and they came through."

THE STRONG defensive effort led the game into overtime where the Lions outscored Lincoln 5-2. When the buzzer sounded, Southern was on top 67-64.

The Lion attack was fueled by Barb Lawson who poured in 19 points. Patty Killian followed with 17 and Karen Gordon added 16.

Reflecting on the tournament, Coach Willoughby noted that third place finish was a good way to start the season. Most of the other teams were larger in size and consisted of more team members. This made Southern work even harder. Their shortage of height demands a tighter and quicker defense.

Coach Willoughby added that at times, a defensive press would have helped the Lions had they worked on one. She noted that the girls have recently worked on a press which will allow them in future games.

Following the tournament, the Lady Lions responded with an 81-57 whipping over William Jewell College in their home opener. Southern put on a superb performance both offensively and

defensively for the home crowd in posting their third victory of the season.

SOUTHERN JUMPED to an early lead by taking advantage of the fast break and never lost control of the ballgame. The first half was highlighted by Southern's dominance under the boards and their fast moving offense. Patty Killian appeared unstoppable as she continuously scored on layups and drives to the basket. By halftime, the Lions had mounted a 40-25 lead.

William Jewell started the second half strong, but the Lions continued to edge away. Southern's final leading margin was 24 points as they led 81-57 when the buzzer sounded. It was definitely the Lions best outing of the season, as they produced their highest scoring output of the year.

Lions gain first in local tournament

By RON KEMM

Chart Sports Writer

The first Lionbacker Holiday Classic tournament turned out to be a gala affair for Missouri Southern fans, as the Lions copped the tournament championship in fine fashion. Southern's third straight win, a 70-61 decision over Southwestern University, earned them the championship title.

Missouri Southern and Southwestern University both advanced to the finals after posting opening round wins. The Lions defeated Dallas Baptist College, 86-55, and Southwestern University outlasted Central Arkansas University, 80-74.

THE LIONS delighted area fans by posting an impressive home opening win. Jumping out to an early lead enabled Southern to take quick control of the ball game. The only tie in the game was at 2-2, minutes before Southern rallied to take an early 13-4 lead. The Lions continued to spread their bulge and by halftime they led, 43-29.

Missouri Southern started the second half a little sloppy. However, the Lions called a timeout and responded with 16 straight points and a 61-33 lead.

By this time the game was virtually out of reach. The Lions continued to pull away and when the final buzzer sounded, the score stood at 86-55.

THE VICTORY enabled the Lions to battle the Southwestern University Pirates in the final. The Pirates had posted a close 80-74 win over Central Arkansas to advance to the finals.

Missouri Southern grabbed the lead first and never trailed again as they captured the tourney crown, 70-61. However, the Lions refused to make it easy for themselves as they committed 23 turnovers in the process.

Russ Bland came off the bench again and turned in a super performance, scoring 18 points. Scott Schulte netted 18 and Maurice Dixon added 15.

Central Arkansas took third place in the tournament by defeating Dallas Baptist, 78-40. Dallas Baptist got off to a miserable start hitting only nine percent in the first half. By that time they were unable to overcome the difference.

Post tournament activities were highlighted by the selection of Maurice Dixon, Scott Schulte, and Shelly Brown to the All Classic team. Also named to the team were Southwestern's Phillip Sewell and Carl Belcher.

COACH WILLIAMS commented that he was pleased with the championship victory despite the number of turnovers and added that the Lions must cut down on mistakes.



MEMBERS OF the Lady Lions basketball team practice in preparation for their next game. The Lions recently captured third place at the William Woods Invitational Tournament and are currently, according to coach G. I. Willoughby, working on a "press" she believes will aid them in future games.

Karen Gordon makes good

By STAN HERRIN

Associate Editor

In this age of high-powered athletes from big cities like Tulsa, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago here at Southern comes a refreshing anachronism: the small-town athlete making good.

Karen Gordon, Southern guard, has called Moundville, Mo., population 150, home all her life. Moundville is close to Bronaugh, where Karen and sister Nancy attended high school. Bronaugh is just east of Sheldon, of course.

PUTTING IT more understandable, perhaps, Karen said, "It's about 40 or 50 miles up highway 43." Also in that vicinity is Bronaugh, where the main activity is basketball.

"I guess that's really all we offered. That was our main sport," said Karen. "They've had girl's basketball there as long as men's, and the girl's program was accepted as much as the men's." Bronaugh took third in state 1A competition Karen's senior year. That and a small break helped Karen end up at Southern.

"Dr. Billingsley came up and spoke at our graduation, and the superintendent told him we had some girls

getting out. They'd only had the program a year here."

Thus Karen has played basketball and majored in P.E. at Southern for three years. "I like this school. You pretty much know everybody, like high school," said Karen.

Living in the dorm is a different story, however. "I liked it all right at first. It just gets kind of old," said Karen. "You enjoy being around everyone, but..."

PRACTICES ARE difficult but sometimes enjoyable, according to Gordon. "You kind of enjoy being able to practice." But, "by the time you practice you don't have much time for anything besides homework. What you look forward to is playing the games. That's your recreation."

Other forms of recreation for Karen are other sports, such as tennis or volleyball, going to the show or out to the mall, or going bowling with groups from the dorm. "There's not that much to do," said Karen.

Another occupation is playing the guitar. "I've played for a few weddings, talent shows in high school, stuff like that," said Karen. "I'm not as good as I should be."

As far as the team goes, Karen is optimistic. "I think we look real

well. I think we're going to do pretty good. We've got quite a few games, maybe 26."

POWER HOUSES in the conference will be Wayne State, Ft. Hayes, and Missouri Western, according to Karen, adding that "a team that's in better shape, if the teams have about the same ability, will usually win."

Karen plays "point man" bringing the ball downcourt and making the plays. The area around the "top of the key" is also her best shot, because "that's where I'm going to be—in that area." She also has the best free-throw average on the team.

Offense this year will be a 1-2-2, with a point man, two wings and two forwards. "We have a basic way to set up and run a lot of options off that, and a man to man defense." The latest strategy: a full-court press. "We're working on a press and when we go to the press we'll use a zone more."

Is girl's basketball discriminated against? "At first it was a little rough, said Karen. "They laughed at the idea of girls being able to play basketball. But when they see the games they can tell it really is an organized game. It really is competitive."

Counselor discusses youth and alcoholism

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of articles about alcohol abuse.)

By LAZ DeMERICE

Alcohol, the legal drug, is a problem for about 20 million Americans, and the number of young people who are alcoholics is skyrocketing.

Don Pierce, alcoholism counselor at the Ozark Mental Health Center, counsels about 25 people a week and about one-fifth of that number are under age 25.

THE REASONS young people drink are fairly easy to determine. "It's role playing mostly," Pierce stated. "They are playing the role of the adult—and alcohol is a very effective drug."

"After the 60's, with their games about alcohol being bad—and drugs in general being good—alcohol is the socially acceptable drug. You can go to the store and buy it. A lot of the advertising now is directed straight to young people—14 or 15 year old kids. The 'soda pop' wines certainly were not made for adults."

ONE OF THE hardest things for teenagers and young people to accept is the fact that they are not too young to be an alcoholic.

According to Pierce, "Young people, not just teenagers but young people—and they can be 35 years old—think they're too young. 'I'm too young to be an alcoholic. I cannot be. I have not drunk long enough to be an alcoholic.' They have a tendency to think that to be an alcoholic you must drink for 20 to 30 years and that's not the case at all."

Not all people who come in for counseling come in of their own free will.

"THE COURTS are referring young people," Pierce stated. "They can do it any number of ways. Right now, sometimes, they will simply suggest it—or the judges can order them to come out here."

"We have one boy out here who is 20 years old and he was picked up DWI three times in one month."

Sometimes a high school counselor will refer a teenager to the center for treatment but "that's very risky," Pierce emphasized. "A church counselor or minister sometimes will (make a referral),

and, not very often, but occasionally—just occasionally—peer pressure. I've had a couple of kids who are 21; their peer groups are beginning to pressure them about their drinking—and that's been real heartening to me to see that. A young person will very often take the word of somebody their own age, because they think they're dealing with the same set of standards."

ONE OF THE biggest obstacles to treatment for a young person can be his or her parents.

"Parents do not want their kid called alcoholic. And that's where I think just a word gets in the way. They'll say 'my son or my daughter has a problem with alcohol or drinking'—but they don't want to accept the label of 'alcoholic.'"

Pierce went on to say, "Parents very often get in the way, they really do. Well meaning, loving, caring—but they just confuse the process."

"The parent generally has a poor concept or an inaccurate concept of alcoholism. They either want their kid to clean up his drinking habit—to drink like a gentleman—or they want the kid to stop being a slob. They don't want them to be different—and if you are an alcoholic then, of course, you are an alcoholic for the rest of your life and you cannot drink."

"I HAVE HEARD a lot of times when I was a teacher, parents would say to me, 'At least they're not out smoking grass or taking drugs!' They are relieved that it's just alcohol—when alcohol is just as strong a drug as we have."

When a young person accepts that he or she is an alcoholic and wants help there are several approaches to the problem.

"I have a case," Pierce explained. "They recognize that alcohol is not doing for them what it used to do. They do not have the same good times and their drinking experiences are becoming more and more compulsive as they become less and less able to predict the outcome of their drinking experience, and if I were to say to them, 'Look, it's obvious. You're making a mess out of yourself, so quit drinking,' they'd say, 'see you around.' So it is kind of up to me, as I see it, to elicit from them...when it

was good what was it like?...what did it do you last?...Then I try to get them to compare the two."

"ONE OF THE first things needed is a change of playgrounds and playmates," Pierce stated. "I think that's self-explanatory. You don't need to go into Catch-One to drink a coke."

Some cases are easier than others, but those people are few and far between.

"My first client," Pierce recalled, "was a 24-year-old girl...a delightful girl and I just immediately felt concern about what was happening to her. And she...was like a sponge. Everything I said she just absorbed immediately. She was...a rare case."

A CURRENT theory is that alcoholism is a disease, as opposed to an emotional problem.

"Alcoholism is a disease," he emphasized, "and is recognized as such by the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association and the World Psychiatric Association, I understand. As a disease it is diagnosable, predictable and treatable...Those are three general criteria for disease, and there's an awful lot of work being done in research centers...to look at dependence as an imbalance..."

But one problem is that physicians and psychiatrists are not always extensively trained to deal with alcohol addiction.

"DOCTORS WILL sometimes substitute valium or librium for alcohol," Pierce noted, comparing that to putting the fire with a can of gasoline. "Except in rare cases, you should never try to treat one drug addiction with another drug."

Most of the research that is being done now tends to disprove what used to be commonly accepted as the alcoholic personality. A lot of research now being done seems to indicate that alcoholism is probably as much based on genetics as on anything else...not environment...but that is complicated by cases with one brother being an alcoholic, another brother not being an alcoholic or four members of a family not drinking at all, and one being a real runaway drunk. It really is a complicated process."

While education about alcohol abuse, and other types of drug abuse, could be helpful, in most cases the information is given by someone who has not had training in the field.

"Most school systems," Pierce explained, "have in their curriculum a slot someplace for drug and alcohol information. The trouble with that particular way of dealing with it, as I see it, is that...real alcohol and drug information will have to come from people who are trained and knowledgeable on the subject...What if the person who is delivering that class likes alcohol and is waiting for 4 o'clock to go home and have a beer? His approach would be totally different from mine."

lagoon in the Pacific.

FOR MOST of us, trying to visualize that event is difficult. But to Keith, even today, the memory of that fateful Sunday remains vivid. Men who have been under fire know the feeling well.

Retiring in 1962 after 22 years of honorable service with the United States Navy, Keith now resides on a small farm located between Seneca and Joplin, and has worked since then for the First National Bank of Joplin.

Industrial arts developing

By VINCE ROSATI
Chart Staff Reporter

Teachers have been a part of our lives for a number of years. Fortunately, the demand for new teachers for most types of education is being met; there are some exceptions, however. One area where the demand is not being met is industrial arts. The need for qualified industrial arts teachers is nationwide.

To help solve this problem, Missouri Southern State College is offering an industrial arts program to prospective teachers or any one else interested.

Concerned persons in the technology division instituted this course a year and a half ago to meet the basic requirements of the state, but it has been growing ever since. This year, with the exception of Comprehensive General Shop, all the classes are held on campus with several new facilities and \$18,000 worth of new equipment, according to Robert D. Gelsco the new department head.

Greg Auther will be the first graduate from the industrial arts program this month, with nine more to follow in May; already several area school superintendents are inquiring about them to fill vacant positions.

"Someone who is a qualified industrial arts teacher with a few years' experience, has almost unlimited job opportunities at high level salaries," said Gelsco.

Besides the general education courses required for a BSED the program also includes drafting, automotive machine tool, wood working electricity, shop orientation and there will be a seminar next semester on furniture construction. The prerequisite for the seminar is any general wood working course and a basic drafting course.

"World of Construction is a course planned to study the construction industry. This will include from land surveying to city planning," said Gelsco.

Other courses planned are a maintenance class and an in-depth study of the wood industry, including the testing of wood and

polyethylene glycol (PEG) of greenstock.

Although the program has never been widely publicized, it has been growing; there are 42 students now, with more expected in the spring.

"For anyone thinking about entering the program, now would be a good time. Because of the smaller size classes I could give more individual attention to my students," said Gelsco.



Auther works with a radial saw, with a composite carbide-tip industrial arts program. It is part of \$18,000 worth of new equipment for Missouri Southern State College. The program was originally centered off-campus, at Webb City High School, but this semester the program moved to the Barn Theatre.

Seneca resident recalls Pearl Harbor

BY JIM ELLISON

December 7, 1977, marked the 36th anniversary of the infamous attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor. By her actions on that Sunday morning so many years ago, World War II became a reality for America.

The disaster seriously reduced the naval power of the United States by the destruction of the USS Arizona, the Utah, the Oglala, and the destroyers Cassin, Downes, and Shaw. But more importantly, it reduced the effectiveness of the fleet by seriously lowering the morale of the men.

A few short hours later, the Japanese struck again at Midway Island, Guam, and the tiny garrison of sailors and marines at Wake Island.

Ironically, an hour after the initial attack, a Japanese envoy handed Secretary of State Cordell Hull, a note expressing a strong desire for peace. It drew a comment from the Secretary that Japan's profession of peace was "infamously false and fraudulent."

No matter what the Secretary of State thought, for 18-year old Keith Miller, the attack on Pearl Harbor was a very real reality and an unbelievable shock as he watched the small airplanes swarm over the hapless fleet that were docked in the harbor, like sitting ducks for a hunter. Only a year separated Keith from the peaceful fields of Nebraska to that of the diving planes, the exploding bombs, the acid smell of cordite, and the foul smell of burning fuel oil mixed with

sweet-sickly smell of burning human flesh.

TODAY, KEITH, who resides in rural Seneca, is lean and leathery, with crows-feet around the eyes, so typical of men who have spent considerable time squinting into bright sunlight of the trade winds. Nonetheless, his eyes retain the clear sharpness of the hunter. Watching him talk, one can almost visualize what he is seeing when he describes what happens.

"A neighbor friend of my family was in the navy and serving aboard the USS Arizona. As a matter of fact, he was the one who encouraged me to join the navy. Almost a year later, when I arrived in Hawaii aboard the U.S. Rigel, a repair ship, I asked for a transfer to the battle wagon, but the transfer never came through."

The USS Rigel had pulled into port to go into drydock. "It was ironic," Keith said, "that the only weapon we had on board the ship when the attack came was a 45 pistol that the mail clerk carried. All we could do during the attack was just stand and watch."

When asked what his most vivid memories were of the attack, he said two things stood out more than anything.

"I had just came up on deck from the bosun's locker which is located in the bow of the ship. I saw a swarm of planes over the harbor. I told my friend standing next to me that something was falling from them. He took one look and quickly

informed me that what was falling were bombs.

KEITH SAID that first bombs tore into the superstructure of the Arizona, deep into the center of the ship, and the magazine exploded splitting holes in her sides. "I can still see her gangplank cartwheeling through the air like a twisted rope. God, it was awful to watch her belch out her life and settle to her watery grave. All those men...and my friend from Nebraska went down with her, too."

"We put launches into the water after the attack to help pick up any survivors. It was a real mess with floating debris, oil, and scum floating on the water. Once, our screws fouled and I had to hang over the side of the launch to untangle them. A body was caught in the screws, and I wasn't too thrilled about having to untangle it from the screws."

Today, the US Arizona is the only ship in the United States fleet sitting on the bottom of the ocean that is still commissioned. The colors are raised and retrieved each day, and it has become a popular attraction for visitors.

But 36 years ago, at 7:55 a.m. at a time when young men of the fleet were gulping down hot steaming coffee, and young officers were decked out in starched whites waiting to go on watch, no one could have guessed that years later, the Arizona would be a memorial to that Sunday when the Sons of Nippon, following the code of the bushido, would rain bombs on a sleepy

Point system controls ducks

BY RUSS BINGMAN
Associate Editor

Missouri's waterfowl enthusiasts are again hunting under the point system, which places different values on species of ducks. The point system is working, stated Dean Murphy, chief of wildlife for the state of Missouri. The principle behind it is to put pressure on those birds in the greatest supply, reducing hunting pressure on those birds in lesser supply by placing higher point values on them.

The point system operates by placing different point values on birds, and when a hunter's total reaches or exceeds 100, he is through for the day. Smaller, more numerous ducks, such as pintails, gadwall, shovellers, teal, scaup and common mergansers are valued at 10 points each, meaning a hunter can harvest 10 birds before limiting out.

LARGER, LESS numerous ducks, such as male mallards, ring necks, widgeon, buffleheads, goldeneye, ruddy ducks and scoters are valued at 25 points each. Ducks that are new in number or valuable to the species such as redheads, female mallards, wood ducks, black ducks and hooded mergansers are 70 points

each. "Hen mallards are in lesser supply, and surplus males can be harvested," Murphy continued. "Besides, it is the hen that raises next year's ducks, so the hen is valued higher."

This year, Missouri's duck season was split, with that portion of the state lying north of Highway 160 having a 45 day season running from October 25 to December 8. The region south of 160 also has a 45 day season, but it runs from November 15 to December 29. "The reason for this is that people in the south generally favored a later season, but northern Missouri freezes up, forcing the ducks south," Murphy said. "By splitting the state into two portions, we can open the northern portion earlier, then open hunting in the southern portion when the birds move into it. We're trying to please both ends of the state."

Shooting hours open one half hour before sunrise, which limits the effectiveness of the point system, since hunters can not tell what they are shooting. "If the hunter is foolish enough to shoot birds without knowing what they are, he pays the price by limiting out more quickly," Murphy stated.

POINT VALUES are set for the coming season by taking surveys of the wintering and nesting grounds,

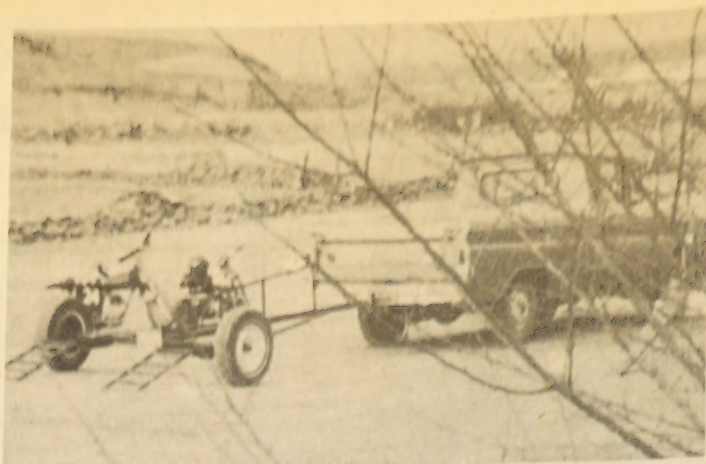
according to Murphy. "We survey to see how many birds survived the season, then again to see how the young are surviving." By doing this, Murphy says, conservation agents can determine which species are increasing or decreasing in population, and set point values accordingly.

Next year, according to Murphy, the point values are likely to go up. "Last year's hard winter put a lot of stress on the birds, resulting in a poor nesting season," he continued. "The average age of the birds is high this year, which probably means that few birds will be hatched next spring."

Geese did not reproduce as well as expected, according to Murphy. "So far the goose season is going slowly on Swan Lake. There were 125,700 canadans there at the last count, but the lake is flooded and the birds are spread out. It is doubtful that the quota of 25,000 birds will be reached before the end of the season," Murphy concluded.

The refuge allows hunting for 45 days, or until the quota is reached. There is a ten shell limit on the refuge, which is designed to keep hunters from taking long, unsure shots which result in many cripples

The chat piles...



a recreation area for some...



Photo story
by
Rose Sperandio



...and a trash dump for others.

